BEAUTY SALOONS OR TORTURE CHAMBERS?

—See Inside

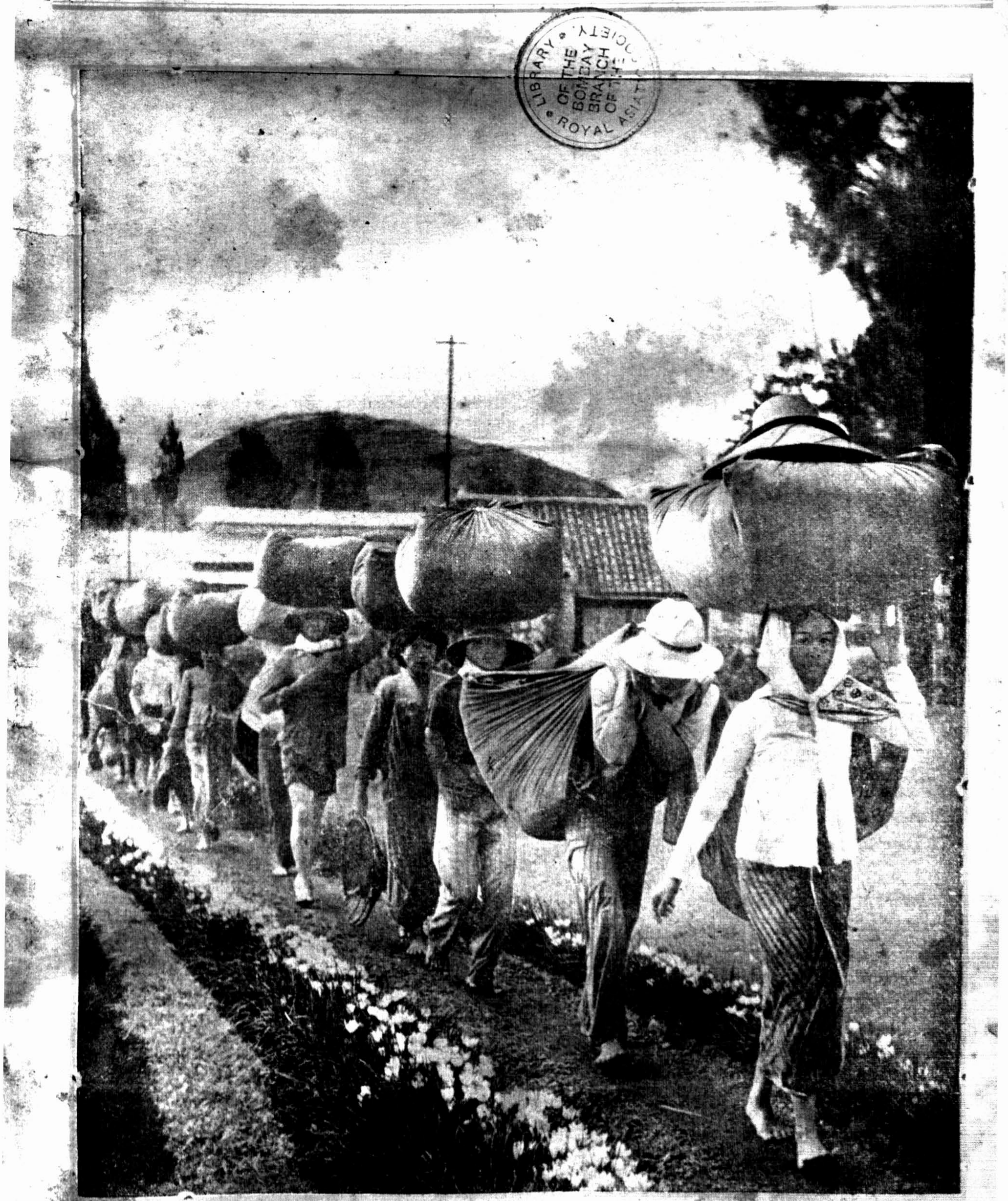
The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXIX NO. 40 BOMBAY: OCTOBER 5, 1941 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



A SCENE FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES

POLAND STILL FIGHTS

The raising of the flag on the Polish submarine "Sokol".

Dr. Benes, President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, decorating General Sikorski, the Polish Commander-in-Chief.

The Polish Commander-in- Chief, General Sikorski among Polish airmen.

The Polish President addressing the airmen.

The Polish President and Mr. Biddle, the American Ambassador to the Polish Army, pays visit to the Polish airmen.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 5, 1941

DR. GOEBBELS TELLS THE TRUTH

How B. B. C. Broadcasts Affect The Germans

By WICKHAM STEED

In one of Charles Dickens' famous novels there is an especially villainous rogue who wants to swear an affidavit which he calls an Alfred David, in support of an egregious lie, and when he is about to tell this lie, he says emphatically, "I tell the truth."

Dr. Goebbels, the eminent Nazi Minister for Propaganda, reminds me of this fellow. He had the effrontery to say, in a recent signed newspaper article, that from the outbreak of war he had given strict orders to the German press and radio to tell the strict truth and nothing but the truth.

And then by a kind of inadvertent miracle, he did tell the truth. Of course he did not tell it straight out. It came at the end of an announcement that he had established the death penalty for the crime of listening to B.B.C. broadcasts from London.

The poisonous quality of these broadcasts, he said, would envenom the Germans' souls if they were listened to. Some Germans might think their soul strong enough to withstand the British poison. They were wrong; the poison would enter into them and undermine their faith in the Fuhrer.

Then Came The Truth.

"If the German people lose faith in the Fuhrer," Dr. Goebbels wrote, "they will lose the war".

This strikes me as a very curious utterance indeed.

"Berlin Diary"

It was already dangerous for the Germans to listen to the B.B.C. broadcasts in English or German from London. Mr Shirer, who up to last December was a representative in Germany of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation of America, gives two instances in his remarkable "Berlin Diary" which was recently published in the United States.

One instance is that of the mother of a German airman who was supposed to have been lost in a raid on England. She was officially informed of his death.

But the B.B.C. broadcast in German from London gives every week a list of German prisoners who have been taken, and one week the name of this missing German airman was given.

Eight of his mother's friends wrote at once to tell her the good news. She denounced them all to the Gestapo or the Secret Police for having been guilty of the crime of listening to B.B.C. broadcasts. They were all arrested.

Mr. Shirer tried to mention this fact in one of his own broadcasts from Berlin to the United States, but the German censor cut it out saying that the German heroism of the mother might not be appreciated in the United States.

A Mock Funeral

The second instance is of a German submarine lieutenant who, unknown to the German authorities, was rescued by British seamen when his submarine was sunk.

His parents were officially informed of his death and they arranged a church funeral service for him. Shortly before the service a number of tradesmen and friends informed the parents that their son's name had been included in a list of prisoners broadcast by the B.B.C.

A family council was held and it was decided to go through with the funeral service lest the counter manding of it threw suspicion on the tradesmen and friends. After the funeral service the safety of the Lieutenant was secretly celebrated.

Villainous rouge though he be, unusually incapable of telling the truth, I feel a sort of sneak admiration for Dr. Goebbels, the sort of admiration one feels for the cleverness of a clever murderer. If he has bungled things, as he sometimes does, its because he has been caught on the raw and thrown off his guard.

Hess Bungle

Dr. Goebbels bungled, for example, the story of the flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland and contradicted himself five or six times in as many hours.

But this appears to have been because Hitler had dictated the first fantastic version of the flight of Hess and poor Goebbels had to tie himself into knots in the hope of unbewildering the bewildered German public.

Now it would seem that the dangerous habit of listening to British broadcasts has spread in Germany, and the failure of Hitler to smash his way through the Russian armies and to capture Moscow in six weeks has made the Germans more eager than ever to know what has really happened. They have begun to lose confidence in Goebbels, which is only one degree less bad than losing confidence in the Fuhrer.

Besides, the German public had been told to expect peace before very long, and Goebbels had prepared for a great peace offensive by Hitler as soon as Russia was defeated.

But somehow or the other, President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill got together first and launched their peace offensive, which has not only blanketed any peace offensive Hitler might attempt, but speaks of the sort of peace that will have to be made after the "final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

Unpleasant For Hitler

Now President Roosevelt has informed Congress that any compromise peace would merely give Nazism time to take rest and arm afresh for a second attempt to conquer Europe, Asia, and the American Hemisphere itself, and that there can be no truce with it

This cannot be altogether pleasant for Hitler and Goebbels to hear. They may or may not begin to fear for their own skins, but they certainly fear that if the German people listen to British broadcasts and get the notion that only Hitler and the Nazi tyranny stands between them and peace, doubt may spring up whether the German people would not be better off without the Nazi tyranny.

Dr. Goebbels must have come to know that this doubt was beginning to spread. Hence his announcement that those Germans who listen to the poisonous B.B.C. broadcasts will have their heads chopped off. Hence also the explanation that, if they lose faith in the Fuhrer, the Germans will lose the war.

A Parallel

When I read Dr. Goebbels' article, something stirred in my memory. I have now refreshed it, and have found a curious historical parallel.

In the summer of 1918 we dropped day after day millions of leaflets over the German front. One day, on one side these leaflets gave an exact description and a map of the front line with the positions gained or lost. On the reverse side were extracts from German newspapers that were not allowed to reach the front.

Little by little, the German soldiers came to look upon our leaflets as daily newspapers, because they found them truthful about their own part of the front. So the poison of truth entered into their souls, and it is interesting to compare the language of Goebbels with that which Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and the Commander of the Sixth German Army used in proclamations to their troops during August 1918.

Hindenburg's Appeal

Hindenberg said, using the very argument of Goebbels, "The enemy has undertaken a war against the German spirit, knowing that if that spirit were poisoned, German arms might be blunted. Besides bombs which kill the body, the enemy is throwing down leaflets intended to kill the soul. This poison is working both at the front and among the men on leave. The enemy is also saying to the Germans, 'Your form of Government is wrong. Help us to give you a better form of state.' It might be a sign of strength to permit enemy reports to appear in German newspapers, but", concluded Hindenberg, "It is really a weakness only because it allows the enemy's poison to find an entrance among us."

The Commander of the Sixth German Army on his part said, "The enemy begins to realise that we cannot be crushed by blockade, superiority of numbers, or force of arms. He is therefore trying as a last resort to induce in the minds of the German people a doubt of their invincibility. His thought and aim are that his tracts and pamphlets may suggest a doubt, even for a moment, in the minds of those who do not think for themselves and that their confidence in their leaders, in their own strength and in the inexhaustible resources of Germany may be shattered."

(Con'inued On Page 30)

1. **If there was no sun in the universe, would it be possible for a man to kiss his wife in the moonlight?**
2. **In total darkness, who can see better—a bat, a cat, a leopard or an owl?**
3. **Who or what is Vernal Equinox?**
4. **Which famous Indian Saint was claimed to be a Hindu by Hindus and a Muslim by the Muslims?**
5. **What is the average age of (a) an Indian, (b) an Englishman?**

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

On Other Pages

	Page.
Reza Shah	2
What Price Beauty	3
30 Days In Hell	4-5
Goan Folk-Songs	6
Books & Authors	7
The Tree (Short Story)	8
Women's Page	25
Children's Page	27
Famous Prisoners of War.	29
The Last Page	32

REZA SHAH PEHELAVI

How He Protected Iran's Interests Before War

By "MUSSAFIR"

A large section of the British press and Reuter's agency have found no criticism and condemnation too strong for the sixteen-year regime of the ex-Shah of Iran. Without referring to recent events and the circumstances attending the abdication of the ex-Shah, it is necessary to go back to books of history to find out what Reza Shah had done to deserve the vehemence of the attack of Reuter's agency and the British Press on him. Here is what history tells us:—

Reza Shah it seems did not at all realise that he was an Asiatic ruler. He thought he was the master of the country over which he ruled—the Iranian Majliss having offered the Crown of Iran to him, as the founder of the Pehelavi line of rulers. Herein was his first great mistake, call it a blunder if you like. He acted independently, quite unbecoming of an Asiatic ruler. Notice, for instance, his first act after coming to the throne. He notified to the Powers that Capitulations would be abolished as from May 1928, throughout Iran. France, for reason best known to her diplomats, readily accepted the principle underlying the suggested change while other European Governments must have been stunned at the audacity of the "unlettered stable-boy" who had risen to occupy the famous "TAKHT-I-TAUS." It must be remembered that capitulations in Iraq and Egypt were abolished long after Iran had shown the way for these nations to follow. This was Reza Shah's Mistake No. 1.

Currency Monopoly

In cataloguing the blunders of Reza Shah I am leaving out minor incidents like the hitch with the Imperial Airways Limited and Reza Shah's claim to the Bahrein Islands. Only bigger mistakes are listed here.

The Imperial Bank of Persia had the monopoly of issuing currency notes in Persia; as the name implies it was not a Persian concern but a British company established in 1889 and carrying out the banking business in Persia since then. Reza Shah did not realise that the Imperial Bank was there for Persia's good; and so he so managed the affairs of the Bank that its sole right to issue currency notes in Persia was withdrawn and given to another banking firm, not established in Britain or Europe, but founded in Iran itself. That's mistake No. 2.

Interference with legitimate business of British commercial houses was it seems a favourite pastime of the Shah. All telegraphic line in Persia were in charge of one Indo-European Telegraph Company, established in Great Britain in 1868. Reza Shah served the Company with a notice to hand over its offices and charge to the Persian Government and actually the transfer took place in 1931.

The same year Reza Shah was responsible for two mischievous laws; yes, mischievous because they brought foreign trade to a standstill. These laws prohibited imports into Persia of luxuries and articles competing with local manufacturers; and Persian produce of equivalent value was to be exchanged in respect of any imports. Protest on behalf of British Commerce was registered at the Persian Court in as loud a voice as was diplomatically permissible: but to no purpose. Mistake No. 3.

Oil Concession Dispute

But the greatest of the blunders came in 1932 when on November 28, the concession granted to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company with refineries at Abadan for exploitation of oil was cancelled, by Reza Pehelavi and the whole of Teheran observed the day as of a great rejoicing. There were illuminations all the capital over. This was too much for British commercial interests; greater rebuff they had never met anywhere in any part of the world.

In their protest the British Government suggested that the dispute between the Iranian Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company be referred to The Hague International Court. But the illiterate Shah was adamant. His argument was crude. He did not think this to be a dispute between two States; he said that it was a matter between Iranian Government on the one hand and a commercial concern on the other. So it could not be taken to the International Court at The Hague. The dispute remained unsettled for a long time indeed, and in the meanwhile the matter was referred to in the League of Nations meeting.

It was there decided to appoint Dr. Benes as the League's "rapporteur" and at his request the proceedings before the League were suspended for some time. During the period an effort was made to consider the question of granting the concession on new lines and after protracted discussions it was decided that the Anglo Persian Oil Company, should pay to the Persian treasury—£225,000 annually as taxes for the first fifteen years and for the next fifteen years the amount should be increased by £75,000. The minimum royalty to be paid by the Company was fixed at £750,000 every year. Over and above these, the Company had to pay for the education of 20 Persian students annually at British Universities and all foreign technicians were to be replaced by Iranians progressively.

Serious Affront

Thus interfered the Shah with sacred rights and concession secured by the British commercial and financial communities. It was an affront of a serious nature; it became still more so, since it was given by an Asiatic, who did not know how to sign. Accustomed as the British merchants were to meek submission from local Governments and people to whatever treaty rights or grants of concessions given to them in the past, in countries like China for instance, India, Burma, Malaya, they could not tolerate the offence given by this Pehelavi monarch of Persia. They never expected to be so treated in Persia of all countries. But the ignorant and unlettered Shah committed all these blunders. It is right, in the light of these facts that the British Press should call him any bad names.

Born in some European country Reza Shah would have been hailed as a great nationalist hero. Had he not interfered with legitimate British rights and concessions, he would have been greater still; but his greatest misfortune was that he was born in Iran and unluckily he was tempted to tread upon the plentiful preserves of the British mercantile community.

Masani's Tribute

This is what our worthy Vice-Chancellor, Mr. R. P. Masani, has said about Reza Shah, ex-ruler of Iran. Mr. Masani is not a court poet at all and his book "Court Poets of Iran & India" was published in 1938. In it on page 199 he says:—

"Reza Shah is a man of deeds not of words, and his court derives lustre from the sterling qualities and deeds of prowess and statesmanship which distinguish his regime. No court poet is needed to blow the King's trumpets when the waters of running streams, leaves of trees and even the stones on the roadside bear eloquent testimony to the sagacious measures of reform undertaken in all the spheres of administration, city improvement, cultivation, commerce, art and industries. What need for the lustre of a poet's verses when the eyes of every human being in the land are beaming with joy and gratitude for the boon of safety and tranquillity, justice and security, now enjoyed by them after the protracted gloom cast over the country owing to incessant pillage, oppression and injustice? It is surprising that such a ruler should within a short span of three years become worthy of "compliments" showered now on him by Reuters and B.O.W.!

Indian soldiers, some on leave from Abyssinia, Syria and the Western Desert, others newly arrived from India, get a lesson in Egyptology at the foot of the Sphinx.

"YE saved me fra' drooning, laddie," said Macpherson, "and I wad gladly gie ye a shillin', but I've only a twa-shillin' piece."

"Never mind aboot that", replied the rescuer, "Jump in again".

WHAT PRICE BEAUTY!

"Torture Chambers" Turn Out Modern Cleopatras!

The Man Who Makes Bombay Women "Beauthifool!"

WHAT PRICE BEAUTY!—This lady with the funny "hair-do" might well ask.

BY G. S. KALYANPUR

But yesterday she seemed to be an ugly witch, a Meg Merrilies come to life; to-day she looks like Helen of Troy.

Why, if you had seen her this morning you might have started in superstitious fear and cried 'Avaunt thee witch'; but now, one look at her may launch you on a paen of praise and make you sing with Marlowe—

"Was this the face that launched a thousand ships
And burnt the topless towers of Illium."

If The Mirror Tells You . .

And what is more, the miracle can happen to you too. If you are a woman and the mirror tells you every morning that some friend may even then be describing you as a 'secret, black and midnight hag,' whose self-locks, like those of the Gypsy witch Meg Merrilies, shoot out like snakes of the Gorgon, you have only to do what many others do, and you might become "fairer than the evening air, clad in the beauty of a thousand stars".

And if you are a man and feel like Richard III that you are "cheated of feature by dissembling Nature", so that dogs bark at you as you halt by them, you too have a way of transforming yourself into an Apollo.

All you need is, some money and some leisure to spend in the beauty parlour.

No wonder that there are more than a million women in the rich United States of America whose average annual expenditure on paints and powders, cosmetics and perfumes, hair styles and shampoo, slimming and manicuring, is more than £ 100 a year each.

These Womans!

But not-so-rich Bombay is not prepared to be entirely left behind, in this as in any other matter.

But you must be careful, you must be circumspect. India's women do not like their beauty treatment to be talked about. That is why, a great foreign authority on beauty treatment when approached by me to explain the secret of women's beauty, sank wearily into a sofa and waved me away with the disconsolate words "Oh these womans, these womans, I am sick of them."

Torture Chamber . . . .

Therefore, when you follow me on my round of these beauty and fitness' saloons, you should be circumspect. So come on and tread gently.

You are about to enter what looks like a torture chamber to a man's prosaic eyes. Inside, against a background of mirrors in which you look like a group of triplets or quadruplets, is drawn up an array of apparatus, almost sinister in design.

"Come een". It is a peculiar French accent that greets you. A lovely, manicured hand, so much better than the accent, is beckoning you a welcome.

. . . Makes You 'Beauthifool!'

"This place make ugly womans look beauthifool." In that one mutilated sentence the smart beauty specialist who has come from Paris, has conveyed to you the purpose of the parlour and its hundred devices—the result of male genius in its attempt to beautify woman.

Everything in the room looks mysterious. But nothing is so intriguing as the strange apparatus in a corner, the permanent hair wave machine. It looks like an Octopus in steel, with clips hanging down like the tentacle of the sea monster, ready to grip the head of any lovely woman that may walk in.

"You Feel Like Keesith"

"Grand theeng" bursts out a tall girl in charge of the waving machine, "you breeng girl with ugly head—we puth her head under machine—thake out after three hours—your girl's head thurns good—shapely—you feel like keesith."

The avalanche of eloquence is interrupted. There is some one at the door. She is a middle-aged Indian client in quest of beauty and smartness. "Can you give me this wave?"

She produces from her handbag a newspaper cutting—evidently an advertisement from a hairdresser announcing a revolutionary style in hair waving.

The Octopus In Action

There is a tiny conference in the parlour. Men and women specialists cluster round and scrutinise the cutting. The decision is announced:—"Sure—sure—we can give you that wave."

The steel octopus is on the scene without delay. Like the middle-aged woman in quest of the latest hair wave, you too have to be patient. It is a good three hours' labour for the tentacles of the Octopus, before the woman walks out of the parlour with a cranium which is the nearest approach to that of Cleopatra.

The hair specialist fusses about for a while. The client sits and mopes before a mirror or tries to read a book while the dresser partitions the hair into oblong blocks. Then follows a lengthy process beginning with clips being fastened to some other clips which are called curlers. To a mere man journalist it is a complicated affair, rendering description extremely difficult.

"Baking" The Hair

Listen to a local hair wave expert describe in a paragraph the processes of waving:—"I partition the hair into blocks, pour lotion on them as also on the curler (this is a tiny gadget that sqeezes the hair into a curl by sheer violence); I wind it up to the spacers and tighten; then a satchet is dampened and put on the hair; a permanent waving clip is fastened on the curler; then I switch on the apparatus for the required time; the hair is baked in the curlers which are heated by electricity; the current is switched off after baking".

Two hours and a half have elapsed before you have come to the end of hair baking. By slow stages, the locks are released from the steel grips.

The hair dresser has not completed the process yet. Listen to him again:—"The hair is now washed with a good shampoo and finished off with vinegar or lemon rinse and finally set into the style required, then dried and combed out."

The victim of the steel octopus is no more a dishevelled damsel. Her curls may attract even a sedate Pandit or a disinterested philosopher.

Parting lesson at the hair dresser's:— "Handle the head with care. See that the hair does not get brittle or dry. Oil the hair overnight twice a month. Wash off the next morning. Come back here when wave disappears"

Financial commitments? An initial cost of Rs. 25 to get the curls and a recurring cost of about Rs. 2 per month to maintain them. Curls last you six to eight months and then another Rs. 25, perhaps.

"They Are Charming"

You want to know more about saloons? Meet M. Jacques, the young proprietor of the Saloon at the Taj and an expert on hair styles. He says his saloon is the best in India. It has the latest apparatus; also the steel octopus. All the top class beauty seekers, Maharanees, Film stars and such other folk come to M. Jacques. Names? M. Jacques frowns. Shhh, that is

(Continued On Page 30)

Massaging the hair before the permanent wave can be made permanent!

A black pencil gives a desirable arch to your eye-brows.

The Steel Octopus —and yet the lady can smile!

● 'Day and night passed an endless stream of refugees' . . . Sketch from the London Illustrated News illustrates how refugees blocked British military forces near Evreux, thereby halting their effort to aid the French stem the German rush towards Rennes, an incident of the Maginot collapse.

Hauling 12,500 wounded was just an incident in the lives of these heroic American ambulance drivers

By PETER MUIR

Section Leader, Section One, American Field Service in France, Holder of the Croix de Guerre, and Veteran of the World War I.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE PHOTOS, INCLUDING SEVERAL BY THE AUTHOR.

PETER MUIR
. . . bloodshed, death and ruin.

"HALT!" I do not know why the German officer thought it necessary to throw up his hand and order de Belle and myself to stop. The bullets one of his soldiers had sent singing by our ears were enough. He was merely repeating what those whining bits of steel had told us—that we had run square into an advanced column and were prisoners of war. Besides, if I had not pulled up the car with a jerk we would have smashed it against the five machine guns and anti-tank gun that blocked the road. They pointed directly at us. You cannot fight that sort of thing with your bare fists.

"Get out of the car," the officer ordered.

We obeyed without haste. Perhaps we were too stunned by the suddenness of what had happened to realize our danger. And all the time German light artillery was cracking away from the woods beside us at our friends, the French, on the southern shores of the Loire River. There were many dead, mostly civilians, lying in grotesque positions. Evidently the crossroads here had been taken a very short time before.

"Who are you?"

"Americans," I said, my rusty German coming back by leaps and bounds. "I am in command of Section One, American Field Service. Ambulances. My name is Peter Muir, and this is Herbert de Belle, one of my drivers."

"You are prisoners of war."

It flashed into my mind that he must be a terrible bore in civil life—always saying things that any fool would have known. It also flashed into my mind that exactly thirty days had elapsed since I had led my Section from Paris up to the Somme. Thirty days that might have been as many months, or years. Thirty days of bloodshed, death and ruin. But the story of France's fall is too well known to be repeated here.

"Take them to—" We could not hear the end of the officer's instructions to a stolid, well-armed corporal.

• • •

The sun that rose over Paris on May 18, 1940, was brilliant and the day promised to be a beautiful one. The promptness with which we arrived at the Arc de Triomphe (seven thirty A. M. was the appointed hour) showed that we were soldiers in every sense of the word. A more important ceremony in the Court of Honor at the Invalides had been cancelled because Hitler's field-gray hordes had crossed into France and the war was on in earnest. Now we were only to stand at attention for a minute before the tomb of the unknown soldier before continuing our route to the front and active service.

"Attention!"

The command rang out and echoed under the great arches of the Arc. Men stood rigid, their hands at their sides, and the officers held their stiff salute. One short minute. That was all. A silent tribute of thirty-eight young American volunteers and a handful of officers to the great French soldiers who had died in the first World War. The simplicity of it was very moving.

Then the twenty light gray ambulances, their six-cylinder American motors purring silently, rolled around the Place de l'Etoile, down Avenue Wagram and off towards the North.

The road to Beauvais was very peaceful that morning. The Germans had their hands full further up trying to separate the French and British armies.

However, our first casualty was not long in coming. A car dropped out of the convoy to have its motor adjusted. In trying to regain his place, at my orders, the driver lost control. For a terrible moment the car swung from one side of the road to the other, then turned half way around and crashed. The driver and his assistant crawled out, shaken but not seriously harmed. The former was worried about damage to his car, the latter about the fate of four bottles of fine brandy he had stored somewhere in the rear.

I felt more or less responsible for this accident. Perhaps I should not have tried to keep the cars in numerical order—one, two, three, four... Had I allowed the delinquent car to pull up at the rear instead of returning to its proper place in the line there would have been no accident. But I like an orderly convoy. To me it is like being properly and neatly dressed; you feel better, can do better work. Later, when I had a first hand opportunity to observe the Germans I noticed that they had the same idea, their convoys were perfect. While I am in no way pro-German I must admit that theirs is the greatest army in the world today, and I believe that this is largely due to their infinite care for detail and attention to small things that makes them into one great whole.

At Beauvais we began to see signs of the war in earnest. The army from the Ardennes was in full retreat. Hungry, tired, unkempt, unshaven and covered with dust and dirt. Some were packed into trucks, others walked, dragging one sore foot after the other painfully and looking neither to right nor left. They seemed dazed by the hell they had been through.

A main road from the north passed directly in front of the house in which we were billeted. Along it, day and night, passed an endless stream of pitiful, plodding refugees, both French and Belgian.

Whole families of four generations in huge horse-drawn farm wagons, ancient automobiles piled high with what belongings had been hastily saved before the arrival of the Hun, mothers carrying children in their arms or on their backs, trudging along on foot beside fathers pushing heavily laden hand carts. Old men pushing old

My Thirty Days In Hell

women in other carts. Bicycles, hundreds of bicycles, and many refugees just walking along empty-handed, as completely dazed as the soldiers from the Ardennes. We watched this terror-stricken parade, fleeing before the ruthless invader, and gritted our teeth.

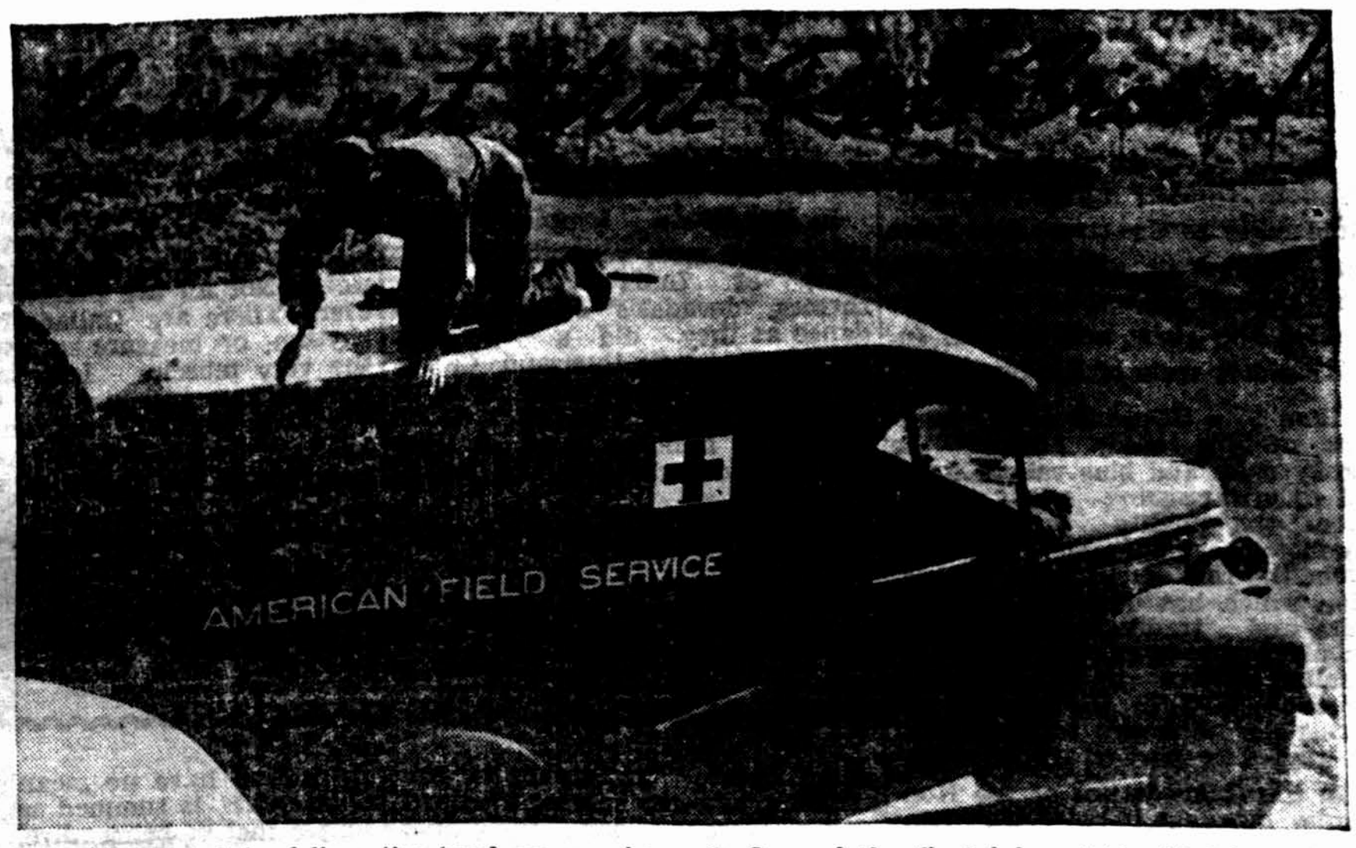
I must admit that a nun, who came walking down the road with the refugees, looked very much like a man in disguise, but the military police who searched her in our presence found that she was really a woman and a sister of mercy. She did not seem to mind, evidently realizing the necessity of being on guard against the dreaded fifth column. Someone rushed up to me, breathless, and said that two men, who acted queerly and did not speak French, had just gone up the road in the opposite direction. Would I come along and catch them? I assured the person that the Germans were far too intelligent to send out spies and fifth columnists who acted queerly and did not speak French. However, we walked for some distance in the direction they had followed, but they had disappeared, swallowed up by the refugee mob. This was the tense atmosphere in which we found ourselves on our first day out of Paris. And Paris did not seem to understand what was going on.

That night, although we did not realize it at the time, we got what was to be our last full night's sleep until after the Armistice.

The next day was Sunday. I cannot say why I particularly remember this fact, as one day was very much like another. There were no church bells, no toilers taking their day of rest in peace and quiet. Perhaps that is why it impressed itself so strongly on my mind. A Sunday so unlike any other Sunday that I had ever known in France. Even during the last war, in which I served, when you were a few miles behind the front, this day of rest was observed.

All day long we worked as stretcher-bearers. This was not our job, but anything to help. I had gone soft since the last war, and the sight of wounded affected me terribly. Most of my men had never seen such misery and suffering. Arms gone, legs gone, head and body wounds, blood everywhere. And amongst the wounded a generous sprinkling of civilians—men, women and children. A woman called me. She was standing over the stretcher on which lay an eight-year-old boy, his left foot off. "I can't stand it," she said, sobbing her heart out. "Please have someone else comfort him. He is not my child and I can't stand it any longer. Dear God! My little Giselle was killed by a bomb on the road near Amiens."

This shook me more than I wished to admit,

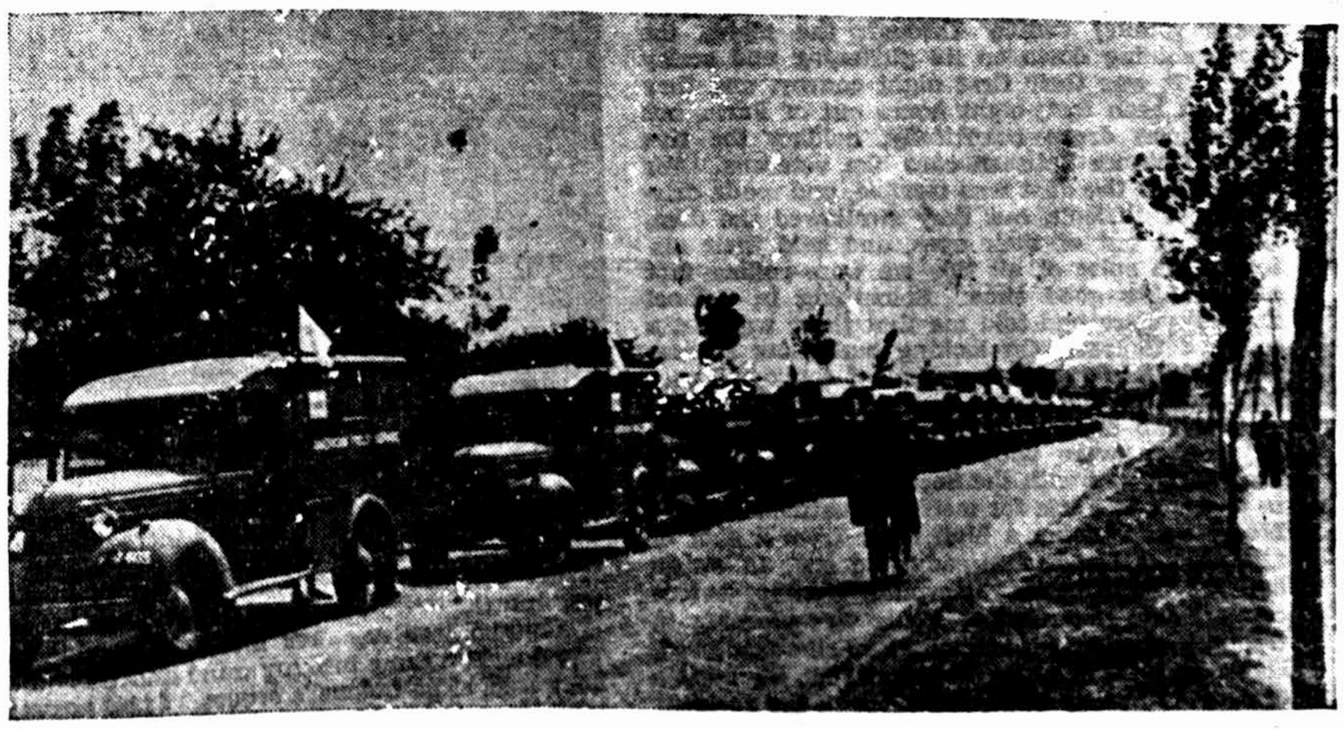


● One of the first jobs of Mr. Muir's ambulance section was to paint out the Red Crosses on top of their machines, thus taking no chances on catching the eye of a ruthless aviator who would bomb any moving object.

and I was glad to follow the head nurse who asked me to come and translate for a wounded British officer. He was in bad shape. The troop train in which he was going to the front had been blown to pieces by dive bombers. One arm was amputated at the shoulder and he had body wounds. All this seemed to worry him less than the loss of his shaving kit, his wife's picture, and his toothbrush. I promised to try and locate them for him, and I also accepted his invitation to come back for tea. I did go back at tea time and was not surprised to find his face covered over by a sheet.

Late that afternoon orders came from our commanding officer, Colonel Soulier, to move. Four cars were to go to Montdidier for wounded, two were to remain at Beauvais for liaison, and the rest of the section was to advance to Cempuis. This meant business. Well, we had asked for a tough job—now we were going to get it.

I told Don Coster, my second in command, to remain in charge at Beauvais with two cars and three men, including himself. King and Wait stayed with him. The French lieutenant and liaison officer, Couture, was instructed to take the detail to Montdidier, and I led the remaining seventeen cars (fourteen ambulances, my staff



● 'We carefully covered the tail-lights, too good a target for bombers.' Muir's ambulance fleet on the road, 'like a gray snake.'

car, light repair truck and heavy repair truck, which towed the kitchen) to Cempuis. Fortunately there was a full moon, as few of the men had ever had experience driving at night without lights. Before starting we carefully covered the tail lights that come on when you push the brakes. This would have been too good a target for airplanes every time the convoy came to a stop.

Cempuis was not difficult to find, although it was off the main road. The French had just moved in and as there was no immediate work we located a place under trees where our cars were well out of sight and began to prepare for the night.

I had not undressed when an orderly came for me. Colonel Soulier was calling from Beauvais and wanted to speak to me at once. I hurried down to the phone. Would I immediately take my cars to Amiens, Hospital No. 3 (if I am not mistaken), and evacuate the wounded back to Beauvais. "Oui, mon Colonel." Coster was in his office and spoke to me. He was taking his cars to Amiens, also. Perhaps we would meet there. This was May 19th, near midnight. I haven't heard his voice since!

After the phone call I ran back to the Section's bivouac and blew several short, sharp blasts on my whistle—the signal to fall in. Many of the men were already comfortably sleeping on stretchers inside their cars, some were sleeping in a nearby field under the stars, and a few were still up and about. Everyone was quickly out and answered roll except Smith and Easton. A search party located them, snoring happily, in a barn. They preferred the hay to great open spaces or the confined quarters of their ambulances.

Fifteen minutes after the whistle was blown we were on our way. The boys worked fast. They did everything like that. Their motto seemed to be: "To serve, and to serve well." I never thought it possible to assemble such a fine crowd of fellows. They made the work of Section Leader a pleasure, and I was proud of them all.

There were thirty-eight of us in the Section, not counting the French Lieutenant and his five men (two non-commissioned officers, a cook, a mechanic and his personal chauffeur). Thirty-eight American volunteers, serving the French army with no other recompense than that of knowing they were doing their duty in the way which appeared to them the right one. Not only had they paid their own transportation, but they had also bought their uniforms and personal equipment, and at least two had given the ambulances they were driving. Some were Americans who had been living in France and England at the outbreak of the war, although the majority had come over especially to drive. We were from the four corners of the United States—New York, Massachusetts, California, Michigan, Arizona, Vermont. I believe I was the only real Southerner in the Section, coming from Virginia, and more than once I was on the wrong end of friendly jibes about "Believe It Or Not"—the Civil War!

A hasty glance at my field map showed that

● Little children, separated from their parents, and subjected to frequent bombings, stumbled along in the wake of the pitiful torrent of homeless and helpless men and women. We gritted our teeth, went on.

(Continued on next page)

Revival Of Goan Folk-Songs

New Society Formed In Bombay

Tucked away in a fold of the Western Ghauts, about two hundred miles as the crow flies down the coast from Bombay, is Goa, tiny relic of an empire which once circled the globe, and one of India's oldest seats of Hinduism.

Here in a thousand little hamlets, nestling cosily among the bosky dales and blue valleys formed by criss-crossing spurs thrown from the mighty parent range, dwells in remarkable seclusion from the rest of India a population which has developed a culture and tradition all its own, moulded into a curious and appealing pattern by four centuries of contact with Christianity on terms of intimacy unapproached in any other part of the country.

In the Goan dialect of the Konkanim language to-day are Bengali words. They tell a tale of ancient immigration from distant Tripura, in Assam by lovely Manipur—which traditions says, was the cradle of the Indian dance and is still the home of some of the most beautiful folk-song and dance to be found anywhere in the world. Perhaps the strain accounts for the love of song, music and the dance which is so pronounced in every Goan.

Love Of Dance And Song

In the Hindu temples of Goa, among the most venerable and ancient of India's innumerable shrines, "devadasis" still sing and dance as they. did a thousand years ago; in its thousand Catholic churches the swelling notes of Christian music have sounded these four hundred years at least and in field and valley, on hilltop and beach, in humble hut and mansion, at every season, whenever and wherever Goans foregather out come the guitars and violins and the delightful melody of Goan folk-song enchants the ear with its peculiar rhythm, unique and yet characteristically Indian, its lovely harmony, its delicious sentiment, its wild rapture and abandon and fine earthy humour that has a robust, bracing tang of Nature in it.

Overshadowed by a curious melancholy, these charming songs are powerfully reminiscent of the folk-song of Bengal, a little, too, of Russia, sharing a note that is common to folk-song anywhere in the world. Not all are plaintive, however. There are ballads brisk of rhythm, of measure so lively that the very muscles leap in eager spontaneous response to their irresistible rhythm, expressing a "joie de vivre" that may be found only where the values of material civilisation have no meaning and philosophy is summed up in the simple fact of being alive.

Grave Peril

But the progress and education which have achieved their mad masterpiece in the maelstrom now sweeping to engulf humanity have not left this paradise of "dolce far niente" untouched. The Goan have forsaken their fields and hamlets, their green valleys and lovely blue hills for the lure o cities and lucre. The lunatic whirl of modern life has torn them from their rustic home and flung them abroad into a struggle so fierce that it leaves no moment for thoughts of beauty, which is born only in ease and nurtured best in Nature's bosom. Already a generation of Goans in growing up that knows little of its ancient home, has no eye for its manifold beauty, no ear for its lovely folk-song, no pride in its past no interest in its future.

In such an atmosphere there is grave peril that, in a generation or two or more, the beautiful treasury of Goan folk-song may be forgotten and lost for ever in the oblivion which shrouds to-day so much of India's ancient art and marvellous hoary culture. To prevent the calamity a band of young Goans in Bombay has organised itself into an association devoted to the rescue of Goan folk-song from all possibility of oblivion.

The Goan Folk-song and Choral Society, as the association is named, proposes to score and record all the old folk-songs of Goa, and by performance and presentation to the public of this city, and in due course to the people of India generally, the Society will strive to popularise the lovely airs of Goa so that they may be included permanently in the general corpus of Indian folk-song of which they are on integral, and not the least beautiful, part.

Broadcast Programme

Two records, presenting in a special arrangement some of the finest and best known of Goan folk-songs and melodies, have already been made by the Society's chorus (which now numbers nearly forty voices, male and female, of the finest quality to be found in the city) with the accompaniment of a guitar and mandolin orchestra. The Gramophone Company ("His Master's Voice") made the records, and we understand that the process will be continued at regular intervals.

The Society hopes to have very shortly in rehearsal a mixed chorus of fifty voices, half male and half female, and a guitar and mandolin orchestra of twenty pieces at least. A programme is being drawn up for a concert at which the Society's chorus and orchestra will make their bow to the musical world of Bombay, offering a standard of vocal performance which, it is hoped, will satisfy the most critical taste.

Meantime, the Society's chorus is scheduled to make its first broadcast of Goan folk-songs from Bombay Station, All-India Radio, at 10 o'clock on the night of October 6. The programme has been specially arranged in four suites each presenting a well chosen selection of traditional airs in a sequence calculated to convey to such as have not heard it before a fairly comprehensive impression of the beauty and variety of Goan folk-song. Goans, of course, will find them familiar, for most of the songs are centuries old and the "Daknis" have been sung for a thousand years at least. The broadcast will be on the short-wave (61 metres) to enable it to be heard throughout India.

From A Correspondent

My thirty days in Hell

the shortest route to Amiens was by less important country roads. Had the moon not been shining bright I would have gone by the much longer but easier national highway.

In ghost-like silence the convoy rolled through the beautiful countryside of Picardy. As I looked back on it from the staff car, in which I was leading, it resembled a long gray snake gliding swiftly through the night, the moon shining down on its glistening and scaley back. It was their first night convoy, and they had not been forty-eight hours out of Paris, but every man drove beautifully, holding the five yards distance between cars like veterans. For some miles the dust was terrible, and made driving most difficult, but they swallowed the dust, blinked it out of their eyes, and held their distance. In spite of all this we were rolling fast and making good time. Something in Colonel Soulier's voice had told me that there was not a moment to lose. On looking back now I know that this was one of the greatest convoys I ever led, probably the greatest.

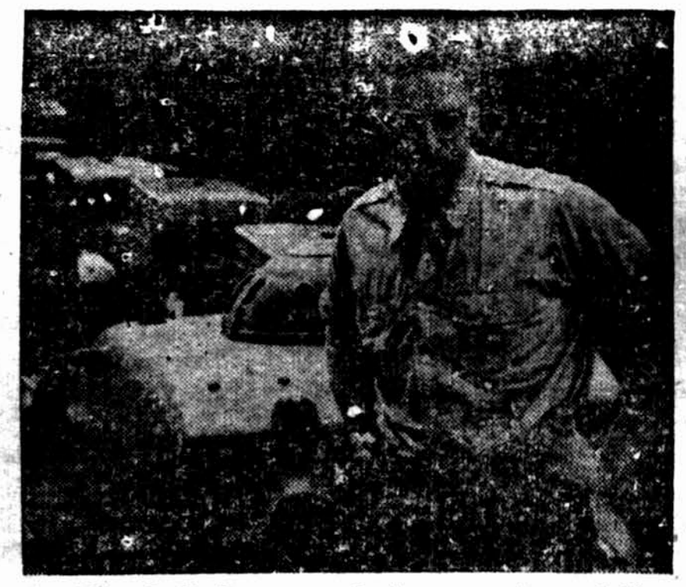
The two boys who had had the accident the day before were with us. They insisted that their place was with the Section, and had refused to go back to Paris for medical treatment. Peter Moore was running a high fever from a shot of anti-tetanus (he had already had one, as we all had, at the American Hospital, Neuilly, before coming out) and George Folds was sleeping in the back of the staff car with two ribs fractured. However, he was happy to report that the bottles of fine old brandy had come through the accident unharmed.

On we rolled, and on and on, into the night. Coming down in the opposite direction was an endless stream of refugees and retreating soldiers. We seemed to be the only living things going towards the front. Eerie is perhaps the best adjective to describe this silent, ever-moving scene.

Slowly, as we advanced, a dull red glow appeared in the sky to the north. It was not the right direction for the sun to rise, and anyway my watch showed only two-thirty A. M., daylight saving time. I located the next village we came to on my map, using a flashlight which I had covered with dark blue paper so that it could not be seen from ten feet away. To the north was Amiens! The glow must be that city, with one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world, in flames. And this was our objective!

The glow became brighter and brighter as we advanced, until great columns of black smoke could be seen rising and billowing out against the sky. And in these clouds the flames from the burning town below were reflected, making a scene which Dante in his most imaginative moments could not have surpassed.

I halted the convoy for a final check-up on top of a hill overlooking Amiens. In 1918 I had



● Albert C. Burrage, 3rd, a member of the corps, during a brief halt on the road.

watched the bombardment of that same town from that same hill. It seemed incredible. Even Alex Weeks, driving the heavy truck with the trailer kitchen in tow, was there. The convoy was intact.

Could I lead my men into this burning hell? The question came into my mind and was quickly answered. The Colonel's orders. I had answered, "Oui, mon Colonel."

To our rear and in the direction from which we had just come another great flame shot up and lighted the sky even more brightly. It was almost like broad daylight on the road now, though we would not see the rising sun for several hours. There were no planes in the sky, so this latest fire must have been set off locally, perhaps by a fifth columnist. It must be an oil reservoir, I thought, as the flames continued to mount and the fire to burn more fiercely. A gunpowder depot would have gone up with one great burst and a terrific explosion, and an ammunition dump would have continued to explode for hours.

One thing was certain, that we could waste no time in Amiens. We must find the hospital as quickly as possible, load the wounded, and clear out with the utmost haste. I had a hunch the German flyers would be back at dawn. Undoubtedly most of the wounded would be stretcher cases. Those able to sit up could be evacuated in trucks. I ordered that the racks be lowered and everything put in readiness so that the loading could be done in a hurry and without delay.

Everything ready. As I walked quickly towards my staff car at the head of the convoy, looking into each ambulance to see that the racks were properly placed, the men gave the impression of outward calm. If they felt any inward

(Continued from previous column) fear they did not show it. Weeks later, however, one of them confessed that he had never hated me but once—at that moment when I stepped onto the running board of my car and blew one long and one short blast on my whistle—the order to advance.

NEXT WEEK: Plunged into a flaming hell; what a blitzkrieg really is like; the first real story of the heroism and tragedy behind the collapse of a nation.

LETTERS AS LITERATURE

Is Correspondence A Lost Art?

This handsome collection of letters. A Treasury of The World's Great Letters, edited by M. Lincoln Schuster (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.) is prefaced by a number of tributes to the letter as such, welcome in an age when letter writing has declined. The leisureliness of former times—one of the correspondents quoted by Mr. Schuster pondered a reply for four months before he wrote it—the difficulty and slowness of communication: the far greater extent to which people had to depend on letters, all gave letter writing an importance which it has lost, even between lovers, who can now ease their anxieties by telephone and telegraph, writes L.A.G. Strong in John o'London's Weekly.

But in the old days, when those who said good-bye had often to resign themselves to long periods of separation, letter writing was the only communication, the first form of expression, and received a passionate care which is exceptional to-day.

"Is not my soul laid open in these voracious pages? Do you not see me reduced to my first principles? Is not this the pleasure of corresponding with a friend, where doubt and distrust have no place, and everything is said as it is thought? . . . These are the letters by which souls are united and by which minds naturally in unison move each other as they are moved themselves."

And:—

"What cannot letters inspire. They have souls; they can speak; they have in them all that force which expresses the transports of the heart; they have all the fire of our passions. . . . They have all the tenderness and the delicacy of speech, and sometimes a boldness of expression beyond it."

The first of these is from a letter from Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, the second from Heloise to Abelard. The centuries lie light between them; and, in our own day, Mr. Shaw writes of his correspondence with Ellen Terry, "Let those who may complain that it was all on paper remember that only on paper has humanity yet achieved glory, beauty, truth, knowledge, virtue, and abiding love."

Enormous Range

The letters here collected need neither defence nor introductions They cover an enormous range in time and space. The younger Pliny writes to the Emperor Trajan asking for guidance in his dealings with the Christians, and his soberly repressive methods are approved. There is a selection of the letters between Heloise and Abelard, so modern in their thought that many passages in them will give readers of to-day a shock. Columbus records his first impressions of America; Leonardo da Vinci offers his services as an inventor of war-like devices; and, many pages farther on—the letters are arranged chronologically—Schubert sues for the post of conductor. Henry VIII writes an impetuous not to Anne Boleyn, and presently receives from her the famous and dignified protestation of her innocence. Sir Walter Raleigh writes to his wife in the belief that he will next day be executed.

Two other letters written on the eve of execution stand out, one from John Brown to his family, a strange and curiously punctuated document, the other from Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the young son of his colleague, Nicola Sacco; it is a masterpiece of humanity. Spinoza defends his philosophy; Dr. Johnson utters his celebrated rebute to Chesterfield, and pens his scarcely less celebrated cry of anguish to Mrs. Thrale after her marriage to Gabriel Piozzi. A violent letter of vituperation from Thomas Paine to George Washington is balanced by the benign and dignified reproof of Joseph Priestley to the townspeople of Birmingham after they had set fire to his house and chapel. The love letters of Napoleon jostle those of Beethoven.

A famous recent literary discovery is recalled by one of Boswell's magnificent letters unearthed at Malahide Castle. How near we came to losing these is revealed by Mr. Schuster (whose copious annotations are as excellent as his editing) when he tells us that the family made it a condition that no letter reflecting upon them should be made public, and that one letter, at which the discoverer fortunately had time to glance, Lady Malahide threw into the fire because it contained an impropriety.

Poets' Letters

Mr. Schuster gives us Mary Godwin's note to Shelley as few hours before she eloped with him; Shelley's letter inviting Keats to Italy, and Keat's reply, the one containing the famous advice to "load every rift with ore." There is also a letter, one of several given in facsimile, from Keats to Fanny Brawne. There is the beginning of the correspondence between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, followed by Elizabeth's letter to her sisters telling them how she and Browning went off together.

Dostoevsky writes to his brother about his trial and condemnation. The most terrible part of his exile to him is the fear that his writing is over.

"Can it indeed be that I shall never take a pen into my hands? I think that after the four years there may be a possibility. I shall send you everything that I may write, if I write anything, my God! How many imaginations, lived through by me, created by me anew, will perish, will be extinguished in my brain or will be spilt as poison in my blood! Yes, if I am not allowed to write, I shall perish. Better fifteen years of prison with a pen in my hands!"

Wagner tries to borrow money—when Tristan, after fifty-seven hehearsals, had been judged a failure—and is mightily offensive when he fails. John Stuart Mill offers to guarantee Herbert Spencer's publisher against loss, and Disraeli offers Carlyle honours and a pension. Both offers are declined. Emily Dickinson discusses poetry. Her criterion is physical, as was A. E. Housman's.

"If I read a book and it makes my whole body so cold no fire can ever warm me, I know that is poetry. If I feel physically as if the top of my head were taken off, I know that is poetry. These are the only ways I know of. Is there any other way?"

Scott's Last Letters

Thomas Huxley refuses theological consolation from Charles Kingsley on the death of his child, Barnum the showman offers a job to General Ulysses Grant, William Randolph Hearst tells his father he thinks he could manage a paper of his own. Tchaikovsky writes excitedly to his benefactress and Marie Bashkirtseff does her best to pique and excite de Maupassant, Robert Louis Stevenson after consulting his family and explaining to them that it will expose him to action for libel, sends off a tremendous letter in defence of Father Damien, and Zola incurs a like danger on behalf of Dreyfus. Pierre Curie proposes to his future wife, who later joins with Pioncare in recommending Einstein for a post.

Captain Scott pens his last letter to the British public with numbed fingers from the Antarctic, and Rupert Brooke tells his friend Eddie (now Sir Edward) Marsh of the joys of Tahiti. Joseph Conrad laments to Edward Garnett that he is stuck in a novel and can see no hope. The Tsarina of Russia tells the Tsar that all is quiet and peaceful at home, and Gauguin discusses art with Strindberg. Lion Feuchtwanger asks the unknown Nazi who has been given his house whether he is comfortable there, and Thomas Mann, in a letter to the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Bonn, condemns Hitler and all his works.

These are only some of the letters in this admirable collection. It is neither too large nor too small. Mr Schuster has avoided the temptation to include letters simply because great men wrote them. We could have done with two or three illiterate letters—old family retainers are sometimes among the world's best correspondents—and I feel that Mr. Schuster has missed a chance with Byron, one of the finest letter writers in our language, whom he represents inadequately: also with Lamb, Oscar Wilde, and with the Pastons. But taking it all round, the book is a great job greatly done. The type is excellent, the book is light to hold, a candidate for the spare bedroom as surely as for the library shelf.

3 Books FREE

Send us just one anna stamp to cover postage, and ask for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood, By Dr. Gambers. (2) Physical Fitness for Marriage, (3) Children by Choice. By Dr. Gambers, and when the post brings to your door all these copies post paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna.

BRIJMOHAN & Co., BOMBAY, 5

In Memory Of Tagore

By D. P. Madon

When soft rains fell, and mango-trees in bloom
Brought to earth's altar a fragrant sacrifice,
A canopy to deck old Winter's tomb,
And human hearts prepare 'gainst swift surprise;
The poet-saint in lone retreat
From life's mirage slow turned his face
To his song's stately beat
To meet the divine grace.

Across the spanning two-world bridge to pass,
The Immortal Archer as the only guide,
Planet on planet heaped in whirling mass,
And with eternity there to abide
For ever, till piercing call
Of God's last trumpet thrills on high,
Shattering the jasper wall
Of castellated sky.

Still blooms the lotus by the lonely bank,
Still sing the maidens in the pale moonlight,
The summer-rain has made the fields all dank,
And the sad ploughman fears the harvest blight,
Still lie the lovers clapsed in kisses,
And groans the wretch in fever-pain,
The grass-hid adder hisses
And man shall fall again.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

TALKS TO STUDENTS

ALTRUISM: HIGH ROAD TO HIGHER LIFE. Part II. (pp. 107).

The reviewer had the pleasure to review Part I of this series, only a short while ago. Readers will remember that Part I contained ten talks between student and teacher, on matters of social conduct. Part II carries the moral talk ten stages further by illustrating subjects such as "Wishing well of our fellow-beings", "Earnest desire for progress," "Self-harm by harming others," "The charm of unselfishness," "The joy of giving and the peace of non-possession," "The blessedness of work," "Compassion," "True Servants of humanity," "Character Test", "Personal Atmosphere," "Hankering after notoriety," "The evils of having to live in a low atmosphere," etc. The illustrations are drawn from Indian life and experience and therefore readily assimilable by Indian students. In the concluding talk, is given "the pledge" of every Dev Samajist. The pledge is business-like and such as can well and properly be undertaken by every student with profit to his moral and material well-being. There is one remark the reviewer would like to make, not in disparagement, but for heightening the appeal of the book. The talks are interspersed with quotations. These disturb the flow and interest of the talk. All these quotations may well be given at the end of each talk, and should preferably be drawn from the words and works of Indian authors, past and present.

N. H. P.

GUJERATI "WHO'S WHO"

The Gujerati Who's Who Publishing Company, of Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road, Bombay has just published "Gujerati Who's Who", containing life sketches of all-India personalities, of all classes and communities, such as businessmen, industrialists, lawyers, educationists physicians, journalists etc. As its title suggests, the work is published in Gujerati, so it is the first book of its kind in that language. Its importance therefore, specially on the eve of India's industrial regeneration cannot be over-emphasised, as it will be valued not only by the journalists and writers but also by businessmen in India, as an indispensable "vade mecum".

It is edited by Mr. Munikumar J. Pathak, a veteran journalist, a member of the editorial staff of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" for many years past, who has taken pains to make it as concise, withal comprehensive, as possible. Photos of many persons whose life-sketches find space therein also given. The work will meet with the spontaneous response as it richly deserves—from a large clientele, especially in the Bombay Presidency.

A. K.

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk Thousands cured without operation Safe, Sure World-wide reputed and tested Success Guaranteed

Price Rs 2/- Postage As -/10/-

KAMALA WORKS.

(B/4) Panchpota Bengal,

Agent: Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay

THE TREE

OUR SHORT STORY

By Stanley Cordel

During the next two months Kolb let his whiskers grow.

Kolb had selected the tree two years before. It was a large pine, taller than the lesser monarchs which comprised the forest in which it stood. It was a landmark for miles around.

Now, as Kolb deposited the iron box in the hole that he had dug at the base of the tree, he congratulated himself on his own thoroughness. The selection of the tree two years previous was only one of the many details which had and would spell complete success for his crime.

The iron box Kolb was now covering with soft earth contained dol. 30,000 in currency, the payroll of a certain textile mill which was located in the City where Kolb was born and raised. Kolb worked as a clerk in the city's only bank. He had worked there for years and years. Everyone trusted him. It occurred to no one that he was capable of thievery.

He had helped make up that payroll for the textile mill for years. He had watched it being placed in its iron box, knew the guards who came for it, and every detail of the business of transferring the box to an armoured truck.

So Kolb had planned. To-day his plans had culminated. He was dol. 30,000 richer than he had been on the day before.

He did not hurry. No one would suspect him. Not at least for two weeks, when he was supposed to reappear after his annual fortnight's vacation. No, he felt pretty safe and secure.

Carefully he trod down the dirt on top of the hole. He sprinkled pine needles over the place. Then he backed away, surveying the spot, chuckling to himself.

At last he turned and walked back through the woods to a cart road where he had left his car. He drove that day 250 miles, which brought him out of New England. In a large New York state city he sold his car.

Five days later Kolb stepped from a train in San Francisco. That night he got aboard a liner going south. Weeks later he landed in a South Sea island resort. For a week he rested, spending freely of his savings, enjoying a luxury he had never before known. Then he went looking for a job.

During the next two months Kolb let his whiskers and his hair grow. He worked as a labourer on a banana plantation. It was hard work. He was not used to it. The pay was small. But he did not complain, for always before him was a vision. Nights he'd sit in the door-way of the shanty where he lived with fifty other men and dream of what was to come. It was this dream that made his suffering bearable.

A year passed. At first Kolb had half expected that each incoming steamer might bring the bloodhounds. But this didn't happen. Kolb's plans had been laid too well. And presently all trace of fear passed.

He waited six months longer, then quit his job. He went back to the resort town where he had first stopped and registered at a hotel. The next day he had his sandy hair died black. He bought himself some new clothes. Surveying himself in a mirror he felt satisfied. His body had filled out, his muscles toughened. His ordinarily delicate skin was tanned a deep brown. He was scarcely able to recognize himself.

Two days later he sailed for San Francisco. He stood on the deck and watched his home of the past eighteen months recede. He had suffered here. He hated the place. But it had all been worth it.

In 'Frisco he boarded a train for the East. Five days later he disembarked in Albany. The next day he purchased a small car and that morning crossed the line into New England.

It was good to be home. He felt uplifted. It was Fall and the hills were robed in flaming colour. There was a twang to the air, a heady odor of dead leaves and ripened fruit that was good.

Oh, it was fine to be home. He wished he could stay longer. But someone, eventually, would be sure to recognize him. Perhaps he could come back for an occasional visit.

As he neared the town where he was born his heart quickened its beat. Suppose—but, that was silly. No one could have found his money.

Presently he turned off the main road, followed a dirt road for a number of miles, then turned into the familiar cart road. Now his heart was going like a triphammer. In a moment he would be able to see the pine tree, the great stately sentinel that meant so much.

His car topped a rise. He stopped. He stared about. And suddenly the blood froze in his veins. His heart ceased to beat. A sense of panic and horror possessed him.

With a little broken cry he raced the car down the hill, got out at the spot where he thought he should get out and plunged into the woods. But he didn't get far. Fallen trees blocked his path. A tangled mass of debris, of snapped off trunks, of great and mighty timber criss-crossed in every direction. For miles and miles as far as the eye could reach it was the same. Not a tree standing. A vast, desolate stricken area of destruction. Not even a man born in the woods, an expert pathfinder could locate in this vast area of devastation a single tree that had once been a landmark. There were no landmarks left.

With a broken sob Kolb sank to the ground in a huddled heap.

New England had had a hurricane.

I thought you would be sick in bed today!

The way my little boy was sneezing last night, I thought he was getting the kind of cold that would keep him at home for a week.

I put him to bed early and dropped a little Mistol in his nose. His breathing seemed much easier... the Mistol was relieving his stuffed-up head all the while he slept.

This morning you'd never know he had a cold! Mistol surely has my approval for colds, catarrh, and Calcutta throat. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germ-carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many ailments that originate there.

For sale at all chemists, stores, and bazaars

Stop colds at their start with Mistol

MM 11

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

'LAND OF DOLLARS AND DULL MEN'

Kamaladevi's Impressions Of World Tour

"American men are dull but the women are very interesting", observed Shrimati Kamaladevi in an interview given to me after her return from a world tour.

This may be an uncharitable reflection but it was the first impression created upon her mind as she stepped on the Land of the Dollar and it remained so to the last. The reason perhaps may be that the main anxiety of Adam in the New World is to make money, while the Eve is not so mercenary. She has numerous interests of her own and Kamaladevi found

By LEELA JOG

herself in a whole world of women wherever she went, to a cinema, a lecture or a concert

The American Woman

In Kamaladevi's opinion the American woman is one up to her otherwise equal European sister in this that from her childhood she is better trained in the practical side of life. She is a very efficient person indeed and less dependant upon servants. For example, suppose something goes wrong with one's typewriter. "I shall not be able to set it right even though I may be using it for twenty years," said Kamaladevi, "but an American woman will just turn a screw here or a lever there and continue her work non-chalantly." This is unfortunately true even with many of our professional typists, who so often fail to deliver our typescripts because the machine was out of order!

Marriage in America may be no more than an incident however exciting but motherhood is never an accident. "A child never comes by: The American woman decides to have it. It means a job to her."

In Japan And China

This shows that American women are not at all flighty, as we are led to believe. Their status is equal to that of men. The American wife is never taken for granted.

On her way back Kamaladevi travelled all over China and Japan and she could see for herself the part played by women of those oriental countries in the war. It is all *must* in Japan, while everything is voluntary in China. Every Japanese woman must be a member of some national organisation. Thirty-three per cent of the industrial workers in Japan are women whose services have become indispensable to the nation. This is truly a remarkable achievement considering how lately the women in Japan have come out of their seclusion

Unfortunately, however, all this war effort of the fair sex appears to be a pathetic exploitation, pointed out Kamaladevi. The Japanese have still kept the old delusion that woman is inferior to man and must be his slave. She may get employment in most industries and professions but she is not allowed to rise to any high position.

As compared with her Japanese sister, the Chinese woman does share equality with her brother, but it is mostly a share in ignorance and starvation due to the poor economic conditions of the country. As far as their legal status is concerned, however, the women in China are much better off than those in most western countries. This is conclusive proof of the fact that freedom for women is no foreign idea in the East As for Indian women they stand no comparison whatever with the advanced social status of their Chinese sisters.

Chic And Charming

"The most modern thing about the women of the most modern oriental country" is their beauty parlours and hair-dressing establishments. Even a woman of the poorest class patronises those shops. It is her firm belief that a woman must look chic and charming. This seems to be a revolutionary idea borrowed from the west by an oriental country, where women are generally indifferent to the art of make-up

And yet it is not so, assured Kamladevi, as she referred to the "Bride School" in Japan, which is only a continuation of an old, indigenous institution. The young ladies in those schools are taught music, dancing, painting and rules of etiquette.

In Japan there is a happy mixture of the old and the modern, which gives an effect of continuity to their national culture. This is seen very prominently in the Japanese theatre which is revived and improved according to present-day requirements. Kamaladevi, who has made no mean contribution to the modern Indian theatre, was very much impressed by the high standard of acting in Japan. She only fears that the Fascist methods which are adopted at present in Japan may kill the national culture.

Kamaladevi's lectures were attended by huge audiences. What surprised her most was that nearly half of the press reporters present at those meetings were women, even in cities like Chungking. She wonders why Indian women do not take to journalism. Our women journalists should go abroad and root out the false impressions that are formed by interested propaganda about India in general and Indian women in particular, who are considered to be no better than dumb cattle.

Are You Indian?

Almost the first question that was asked Kamaladevi at the end of her lectures whether in America or Japan or China was "Are you an Indian?—born in India?—of Indian parents?" "And when I quietly answered Yes!", concluded Kamaladevi with a twinkle in her eyes, "it was their turn to look dumb!"

MOTHER CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOMBED

Their Majesties the King and Queen are seen during their inspection of the damage done to Westminster Abbey by German bombs in a recent night raid on London. Their Majesties are standing amid debris on the actual spot in front of the High Altar where the Coronation was solemnised.

SOLD FORGED PETROL COUPONS?

Police Raid Rooms And Printing Press And Arrest 7 Persons

Kassam Ladhabhai, Mohamedalli Ladhabai, Jan Mohamed, Waziralli Motibhai, Babo Rambhawoo, Ali Ahmed Akbaralli Motibhai, were arrested on the 3rd instant for alleged conspiracy to prepare and offer for sale Petrol Rationing Coupons.

On receipt of information that Petrol Rationing Coupons, which were false, were being sold in the vicinity of Nishanpada and Bhatt Bazar inquiries were made and two books each containing 20 forged coupons authorizing the delivery of 200 gallons of Petrol were taken charge of and accused No. 4 was arrested for their alleged sale. The rest of the accused who were suspected of having assisted the accused No. 1 and No. 2 in disposing of the forged coupons were arrested and rooms of the accused No. 1 2 and 3 were searched. In the room of the accused No. 1 and 2 it is alleged implements for the preparation of these forged coupons were found and also in a basket containing some clothes claimed by accused No. 1, approximately 3,000 forged coupons authorizing the delivery of 30,000 gallons of petrol, were found.

A printing press in Khandawadi was also searched by the police, in this connection.

All the accused persons were produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, to-day, when a bail application made on behalf of accused No. 1 was rejected. All of them were ordered to be remanded to police custody till October 18.

(Continued from col. 4)

Rs. 42 lakhs for building, only Rs. 30 lakhs had been spent by the end of 1349 Fasli. Among the buildings completed were the Central Police Lines, the Police Training School and the Orderly Boys School, Amberpet.

A portrait in oils of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, the work of Mr. V. R. Rao, unveiled at the Radio Club, Bombay.

War Imposes Additional Duties On Police

The war involved many additional duties for the police, adoption of an internal security scheme being one of them, says the administration report of the Hyderabad District Police for the year 1939-40. The report notes with gratification that the relations between the police and the public remained harmonious throughout the year.

The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year showed an increase of 736 over the previous year's figure of 14,957. Included in these were 272 cases of rioting; 153 of dacoity (an increase of 23 over the previous year); 184 of robbery (decrease of 39 as compared with the previous year); and 2,053 of burglary (again a decrease of 531).

There were, during the year under report, 8,272 male members of criminal tribes under surveillance, while the number of persons exempted from it was 1,209. 289 convictions were secured against these members of criminal tribes.

Out of a total special grant of

(Continued in col. 3)

Forest Administration In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD: By Mail.

The year has been marked by a remarkable expansion of forest roads, says the Administration Report of the Nizam's Government's Forest Department for 1939/40. The report notes with gratification the increasing response evoked in the public by the activities of the Department.

The area declared as reserved forest increased from 388.78 sq. miles to 1222.32 sq. miles in the year under report. The area under systematic working plan and provisional felling scheme during the year was 5,787.61 sq. mls. as against 5,682.32 sq. mls. in the previous year.

Scarcity conditions prevailing in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts were largely responsible for a remarkable expansion of forest roads there. The total length of these roads was 146 1/2 miles constructed at a cost of Rs. 57,349 and largely financed from the Famine Relief Fund.

Fire protection operations were carried out over an area of 781,318 acres, out of which an area of 770,859 acres was successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 12,573. The percentage of success achieved was 98.6.

The area under artificial regeneration during the year measured 6,110 acres as against 2,486 acres in the previous year, chief plantations being taunga, rab, bamboos, green manure, etc. The total area exploited during the year under report was 47,094 acres.

The total revenue under different heads was Rs. 14,01,230 as against Rs. 12,96,375 in 1938/39—an increase of about 10 per cent despite the fact that grazing fee arrears were not collected. The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,94,799, out of which 30,678 were recovered. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 9,86,419 as against Rs. 8,87,864 in the preceding year.

The Forest School at Mahbubabad was made permanent and shifted to Yellandu.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

TO BE LET

Airy modern style Blocks, Double Rooms, Single Rooms, Garages, Shops. Suitable rent. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone 42228. (15160)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126|- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, oppo. Petit Library. (15104)

MAKE MONEY IN RACING

Be your own Tipster for life and make money by following Astrolaw's marvellous and scientific system of spotting the winner in a race. Available: New Book Co., Hornby Road. (15105)

26. MATRIMONIAL

Young and presentable European, University Degree, sound financial position, wants to get married to young Indian lady from noble and well-off family. Write confidentially Box No. 15158, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Branch Manager for "Royal and Rankin's", New Branch to be opened at Bombay Town, on Rs. 100—5—200 plus Bonus to successful persons. Bright prospect. Cash Security Rs. 10,000|- essential. Preference to Homoeopathic practitioners. Apply to the American Research Homoeopathic Society Ltd., No. 6, Hare Street, Calcutta. (6169)

Public Notices

NOTICE

RE: S. M. S. AUTOMOBILE SERVICE ENGINEER. BOMBAY

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED the S.M.S. AUTOMOBILE SERVICE ENGINEER BOMBAY (Office:—Behind Imperial Cinema) is purchased by MR. D. S. PAUL from Mr. J. H. SELWIN, and it is entirely the property concern to MR. D. S. PAUL. The new telephone No. of S.M.S. is 40400.

(6222)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—For Ramkrishna Mission Maternity Hospital, 99, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, an experienced Senior trained Matron on Rs. 100—5—150 and a Senior trained Theatre Sister on Rs. 60—5—100 per month with free furnished room for living singly and Indian board and laundry. Probation for six months. Private practice not allowed. Joining date November 1, 1941. Apply with testimonials stating age, experience and religion to the Secretary. (6201)

LATTHE AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, October 3.

Messrs. A. B. Latthe, former Minister, Bombay Government and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who are touring Ratnagiri District, arrived at Kankavli, on the Bombay-Konkan-Goa road yesterday morning.

Mr. Latthe laid the foundation stone of a new building to house the Ratnagiri District Khadi Centre which is being run there very successfully.

In laying the foundation stone, Mr. Latthe said at one time India produced the best hand-spun and hand-woven cloth by trading in which Europeans made huge profits, but they followed policies which led to systematic destruction of this great industry in India. The mills in Bombay and other places have revived Indian Textile Industry, but the enrichment of a few millowners, whether Indian British or Japanese, does not stop the improvement of our masses.

The Khadi movement sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi is the only way to provide an industry to our masses and therefore Ratnagiri District must be congratulated on the progress of Khadi work under the leadership of Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan.—A. P.

Identifying Aircraft In Flight

In the course of a lecture given under the auspices of the Safety First Association of India, at Electric House, Bombay, on Friday evening, Mr. N. K. Dubash, Chief Instructor, the Bombay Flying Club with the use of models and film slides described the various parts of an aeroplane which could be used as recognition aids and then dealt with the "Wetfur" system of aircraft identification namely, wings, engines, tail units, fuselage, under-carriage and radiator, which could be applied to some of the aircraft used in India. This system of identification stresses the main features of recognition and classifies the different types of machines used by all nations in a simple manner. With the help of this classification all the types used in India can be recognised at sight and after a little practice most of the foreign makes as well.

Mr. J. R. Taleyarkhan, presided.

Defence Loans

	Rs.
3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues)	45,14,31,000
3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949-52 from 1st February to 20th September (including Conversions)	37,91,41,000

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS.
Subscription to September 20

All India	Rs. 2,53,63,000
Bombay City	Rs. 65,15,300

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.
Subscriptions to September 20

All India	Rs. 3,67,96,000
Bombay City	Rs. 41,56,780

BARODA RULER FOR KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Oct. 3.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda is arriving to-day on a short visit to Kashmir.—A. P.

"VILLAGES TO PLAY NEW PART IN INDUSTRIALISATION"

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES URGED AT MYSORE CONVOCATION

MYSORE, Oct. 4.

"Would it not be worthwhile if Indian students could come to our Universities just as they have done to the Universities of England, America and the Continent? Further, is there any reason why students from Australia should not study Indian culture at Indian seats of learning? I do most earnestly hope that the thoughts of University people in both countries will turn in this direction, said the Sir Bertram Stevens, addressing the Convocation of the Mysore University to-day.

Continuing he said: I think that Australian Universities are equal to the best anywhere. Indians desiring to equip themselves with the latest thought and advances in all forms of technical, medical, engineering, industrial and agricultural science could not do better.

"It seems to me that India, like every other developing country, needs experts trained in all sorts of conditions all over the world, and there is much of value which Indians could learn in Australia. Our Universities have their chairs of oriental studies and languages, just as they have in all subjects which come under the head of "Arts", and I would like to see them send researchers to India in time to come."

He then referred to the reasons which brought the Eastern Group Supply Council into being, and the future industrial collaboration of India and Australia. "There is no mistaking the signs and portents in India to-day.

Though India is a land of villages, a land very largely of peasantry and peasant virtues, of relatively primitive methods and a relatively low average standards of life, yet India is on the verge of a great and far-reaching industrialisation, and the social changes that go with it. This is a development perhaps overdue; certainly, I think, a development to be welcomed, particularly as it will be adapted to the peculiar needs of this great country.

Two Ways Of Industrialisation

"I have been told that in the matter of industrialisation, India has got to choose between two ways of development, either the creation of huge industries, cities and manufacturing centres as in Australia or America; or the encouragement of cottage craftsmanship, such as existed many centuries ago, when India, though still a land of villages, was far less overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture than nowadays.

Personally, I doubt if the matter is worth many sleepless nights on anyone's part. India will probably always be a land of villages. But these villages will play a new part in industrialisation.

Here in Mysore your Government has shown the way, by extensive electrification of rural areas and the improvement of rural amenities. This is in line with similar development in England and Scandinavia and in my own country.

"In the task of industrialisation I feel that India can obtain valuable collaboration from Australia.

As an industrial State, Australia is also a new comer. To those of you here present who may be engaged in industry and trade or may be starting out on a commercial career, I say to seek by every means to get to know the Australia industrialist and trader. They are men untrammelled by out-worn ideas; they have no prejudices; they are keen only to get the job done; they have built up an industrial State with unsurpassed speed and they are on the look-out for new opportunities and new possibilities. You can collaborate with them unreservedly. I hope too that the Governments of both our countries will foster and assist such a desirable development."

Referring to India's war effort Sir Bertram said: India's great role in the war will, I am sure, be sustained. From my knowledge of what you are and what you aim to be, from my knowledge of the things you cherish and revere, I know you cannot afford to lose this fight.

Rs. 25,000 ANNUAL GRANT TO INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

It is announced that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to authorise the grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum to the Indian Soldiers' Board from his War Purposes Fund for the duration of the war for the constitution of a "Viceroy's commissioned and Indian warrant officers' Benevolent Fund."

The purpose of this fund will be to alleviate cases of special hardship among the dependants of Viceroy's commissioned and Indian warrant officers (and corresponding ranks in the Indian air forces and the Royal Indian navy) who are ineligible for pension because the death of the person on whom they depended cannot be attributed to military service.

The fund will be administered by the Indian soldiers' board. The distribution of relief from the fund will be carried out in January and July each year.—A. P.

INTERNATIONALISM A HOLLOW SHOW

To-day, said Sir Kailas Haksar in the course of his address as President of the All-India Educational Conference's Section of Internationalism and Peace, all talk of Internationalism and Peace must sound the hollowest mockery. The realist, he said, states that conflict is the law of life. Treaties and solemn engagements between nations as guarantees of peace and non-interference and the concept of international law and morality are mere soporifics that lull us into a false sense of security. Nations pretending to represent peak of civilisation preach respect for international law and morality from the house-tops, while they are resorting to all sorts of subterfuges to undermine and beggar their inoffensive neighbours and seek to coerce the defenceless. Nationalism is term which epitomises the outlook on life of a community and implies its contentment with and its preference for the obtaining conditions of its being over to those which other communities may be subject. Internationalism, he said, does not represent a creed to which the conscience of our civilised world has yet subscribed.

"I need only recall to your minds the most recent event the momentous pronouncement called the "Atlantic Charter". The less said about it the better. So far internationalism is a catchword, a shibboleth, a slogan. But the reality contradicts it. Education seems mainly to be responsible for this falsification. The aim of education should be the recognition that unless you do unto others as you will be done by. So long as Triestkie and Nitzche hold sway in history and philosophy the world must remain engulfed in seas of blood. You must spiritualise education. Bondage must go. There should be no vassalage and no mandatory powers."

Concluding, Sir Kailas said: "I pin my faith to womanhood, he said, what is indicated is a world organisation with women at the head to guide. What a service to humanity can such an organisation not render, apart from the prevention of war? Not until the consciousness of superiority begotten of the consciousness of the power to coerce and colour prejudice, also the result of material success, are a thing of the past, will the era of understanding and harmony dawn."

Mahatma's Portrait Unveiled

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 3.

The Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated last evening in Trivandrum by holding a public meeting and a demonstration in spinning. A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled by Mr. Patoom Thanupillai, President of the Travancore State Congress, at the Congress office after which the meeting was held there at which the speakers including Mr. Narayana Pillai and G. Ramachandra paid tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and his work and explained the constructive programme of the Congress.—A. P.

SOVIETS HIT BACK

Powerful Counter-Offensive

CITY AND VILLAGES RECAPTURED

Reinforcements Rushed To Nazi Forces

The Russians have given a swift answer to Hitler's boast that their army was on the point of collapse by a powerful counter offensive at the southern end of the Front.

Russian troops have recaptured a number of villages and one important city.

Counter-Attack By Soviets

Russian Troops Recapture Several Villages And One City

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It is stated in London that Marshal Budenny's forces in the southern sector of the Ukraine have launched a strong counter-attack to relieve the German pressure on the Crimea. The Russians are attacking from the north-east and if this operation succeeds, it should cut off the Germans in the narrow Perekop bottleneck leading to Crimea. In spite of the intensity of the German attack here the Germans have not set foot on the mainland although they are believed to have reached the southern extremity of the Isthmus.

"Great New Offensive"

There is still no news of the great new German offensive heralded by Hitler yesterday. Probably Hitler was referring to northern Ukraine where for some weeks instead of 48 hours the Germans have been making terrific efforts to reach the industrial city of Kharkov and the rich mines and factories of the Donetz basin. Heavy battles are now raging at a point about eighty miles south-west of Kharkov and there are indications that the Germans are trying a pincer movement here. The situation here remains critical.

In the Central Front Marshal Timoshenko is continuing his counter-offensive and Russian troops are said to have advanced more than 13 miles in some places recapturing a number of villages.

City Recaptured

A Frontline despatch received in Moscow from the Leningrad front claims that the Russians have recaptured an important city and railway junction on the Karelian Isthmus. The city is not named but its description suggests that it may be Petrozavodsk on the Leningrad-Murmansk railway whose capture the Finns claimed four days ago. Leningrad itself is holding out magnificently and hitting back hard at decisive points.

Critical Stage In Russian War

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The situation in Russia is now at an extremely critical stage, states Reuter's Military Commentator. To understand it we must view the whole front as one huge battlefield. In this great battle, the final decision has not been reached. The Nazi attack is being directed at two flanks of the Russian line. The Russians, in their turn, are directing their main counter-attacks at the centre of the German front and are making slow but steady progress there. For Smolensk is apparently encircled and is certainly threatened. Meanwhile the Russians are meeting two very serious attacks on the extremities of their line around Leningrad in the north and east of Poltava and on the Crimean Isthmus in the south with energetic counter-attacks of a local nature and fierce defence. The Nazis are bringing up every available man, gun and tank in order to gain successes in their two main attacks. They must be throwing in almost their last reserves. It is impossible at this moment to foretell who is going to win the battle. Like all great battles at the moment of the critical struggle when last reserves are thrown in, the moment is undoubtedly an extremely anxious one for both parties. But nevertheless it is by no means without hope for the Russians. If they win this great battle which is very possible, the decisive effect on the result of the war and on its duration will be very far-reaching. If, on the other hand, they lose it they will by no means have lost the war which will certainly be the case for the Nazi cause if they lose the battle.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting Near Leningrad

LONDON, Oct. 4.

R. A. F. units in Russia have shot down four Messerschmitts without loss to themselves. This was given in this afternoon's Moscow 'communique.'

A fierce tank battle is raging east of Dnepropetrovsk and there is no news of any change in the situation.

The Helsinki Radio to-day reported that Russians were constructing fresh defences in the Leningrad area. It also spoke of the ferocity of Russian counter-attacks and reinforcements seemed to be always available.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR VON LEEB

General Von Leeb who had been told to hurry on with the capture of Leningrad has received fresh reinforcements, says the Vichy News Agency from Stockholm. He has sent them to the south-eastern sector of his Front 14 miles from Leningrad where there has been fierce fighting for several days. On the Central Front, says the message, the Germans are still on the defensive. Marshal Timoshenko is keeping up his attacks.

British Invasion Of Continent Likely?

American Opinion Sees Change In Strategy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, October 4.

In view of General McNaughton's statement that a British invasion is imperative, and Mr. Winston Churchill's revelation that an invasion has several times been contemplated, American opinion tends to believe that a British invasion of the Continent is likely.

After the R.A.F. bombing of Italy, the great American commentator, Mr. Hale, suggests, the British strategy has changed from invasion of the Continent to concentration on Hitler's weakest flanks, Italy and Norway.

Another important topic is the Neutrality Act. This, as a subject for discussion, has "not invaded" political speeches and debates.

The Oppositionists, instead of reverting to the desperate line, are demanding that the Congress shall be given an opportunity to vote on the issue of war, while supporters of the Administration are boldly coming out for outright and immediate intervention, and are placing much emphasis on future peace, which, they argue, America should assist to establish.

Mr. Bruce Thomas, special correspondent of the "San Francisco Chronicle", states that the United States-Japan war must now be regarded as a certainty. The next two weeks, he thinks, are most critical.

RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS FOR B. B. C.

Indian Journalists To Broadcast

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

For sometime past the B.B.C.'s Empire Programmes Department was strongly criticised in progressive weeklies like "The New Statesman and Nation". Particular objection was taken to the broadcasts to India from London.

It is now officially stated that Sir Stephen Tallents, Controller of Overseas Broadcasting, will be replaced by Mr Hushbrook Williams. Although confirmation is lacking, it is said here that the Indian organiser, Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, will also be replaced by another Indian radio expert.

An indication of the B.B.C.'s more progressive policy towards India is provided in the proposal to invite for the first time prominent Indian journalists and politicians to give talks on political institutions and events. The new series "How it works" begins from October 5. The inauguration of the series by Mr. D V Tahmankar, United Press of India's London correspondent, will be followed by Sir Harisingh Gour.

MORE SHOCKS FOR QUETTA

Houses Shaken And People Rush Out Into The Open

QUETTA, Oct. 4.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting about 15 seconds was felt here this morning at 9-57. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound. Houses were shaken, and people rushed out into the open. Another shock of lesser intensity, and of shorter duration was recorded 13 minutes later.

After the principal shock of the morning of September 29 this is the first occasion when two shocks have occurred within such a short interval of each other. No damage is reported.—A. P.

Roosevelt's Appeal For Welfare Drive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

President Roosevelt broadcasting in connection with the Welfare Drive, appealed to the United States to give more than ever before. The drive is being organised to mobilise the community to aid human needs.

The President continued: "In the great world threat to our future we must for ourselves and for our country preserve and make secure our values and the strength of our institutions'.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Oct. 4:—Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Member-Designate of the Governor-General's Executive Council, is arriving in Lahore tomorrow by Karachi mail. A reception will be accorded to him at the Railway station by his friends.

American People Declare For War With Nazis

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The latest Gallup Poll shows that 70 per cent of the United States people consider it more important for Germany to be defeated than for America to stay out of the war. Only thirty per cent of those canvassed took the opposite view.

The Gallup Poll organisation declares that President Roosevelt's "Shoot First" speech ended the United States period of complacency.—Reuter.

Indians In Nazi Prisons!

Soldiers From Punjab Win Admiration Of Their ... Captors ...

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Three hundred Indian prisoners of war—from the Punjab—have, it is said, won the admiration of their German guards at Stalag VIIB, the largest Prisoner of War camp in Germany, owing to their military bearing and meticulous cleanliness, says a War Office announcement to-day.

The majority of the prisoners are distributed in a large number of labour detachments, mostly agricultural. There is also some industrial employment of various types including bricklaying, painting, road-making and paper-making. Conditions seem to vary considerably. At the base camp near a small village and among some detachments various entertainments are organised. Accounts have been received of sports, boxing and physical training display.—Reuter.

"TOPGEAR" WAR EFFORT

CANBERRA, Oct. 4.

Mr. F. F. Forde, Deputy Leader of the Australian Labour Party said to-day (Saturday) that in taking office the Labour party was determined to do its utmost to organise Australia to "topgear" war effort. "We realise that the great responsibility devolves upon us but we believe we have a united party of earnest and capable men", he declared. "While we do not minimise the difficult task ahead we are confident we shall succeed and that Australia under a Labour Government will be able to play her part honourably and effectively as an integral member of the British commonwealth of nations".—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR CHINA

RANGOON, Oct. 3.

Sir Frederic Eggleston, the first Australian Minister to China, who arrived here a few days ago in a press interview said that his appointment was the first of its kind and that it was an indication that Australia was extending her diplomatic relations with the Pacific countries with which she had contact.

Sir Frederic added that while Australia was taking the full responsibility for the protection of her interests in the Pacific, she recognised that that responsibility could only be discharged under a system in which there was a joint consultation and co-operation between British representatives, and he hoped fully to co-operate with the British Ambassador to China.—United Press.

Roosevelt's Economic Investigator In China

CHUNGKING, Oct. 4.

Dr. H. Grady, President Roosevelt's Economic Investigator in the Far East, has arrived here.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR NAZI TROOPS

MOSCOW, Oct. 4.

The Russians have inflicted a crushing defeat on German troops in a river battle, west of the Soviet Arctic port of Murmansk. Two German regiments managed to cross the river Litza 40 miles from Murmansk and fortified themselves on the eastern back, according to a telegram from this front to the Soviet News Agency. In their flight back across the river hundreds of officers and men were drowned. The total German losses in the battle are estimated at over one thousand killed and several thousand wounded.—Reuter.

GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP SUNK IN ATLANTIC

LONDON, Oct. 4.

"A German supply ship has been sunk in the Atlantic by one of His Majesty's ships", states an Admiralty "communique".—Reuter.

No Request For Release Of Hess!

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It is stated officially that at the last moment a hitch occurred in connection with the repatriation of prisoners of war owing to the German Government making certain requests which affected the composition of the German party for exchange. It is not possible at the moment to state exactly what time will elapse before this difficulty is adjusted. Negotiations are proceeding but it is obvious that the ships will not be able to sail to-day.

Rumours that Germany had demanded the release and repatrition of Hess are definitely disposed of by the official statement that no individuals are concerned in the new German request and that all repatriat prisoners are men who are incapacited from further participation in the war.

LATER.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It is officially stated in London that the Mercy Ships will not sail to-day (Saturday).—Reuter.

Anglo German "Truce" Postponed!

LONDON, Oct. 3.

With all plans made and German prisoners already on board a ship, a dramatic War Office communique announce to-night that owing to a message received from Berlin the exchange of wounded German and British prisoners due to commence to-morrow has had to be postponed.

It is hoped to make a further statement within 24 hours.

A truce had been arranged to last from one hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset while the men were being transferred and the first batch of German prisoners who were taken on board one of the mercy ships to-night, some hobbling up floodlit planks, were to have sailed to-morrow. On arrival at a French port British prisoners were to have been embarked and brought home.

For the first time since the war began official announcement speaks of British and German Governments being "in communication" with each other.

In the normally blacked-out Port floodlights blazed brightly on two hospital ships "Dinard" and "Saint Julian" both former cross Channel boats.

Both were painted white with yellow funnels and masts. Each had a wide green band painted alongsides interested by red crosses Red Cross flags fluttered from the masts, bows and stern.

Tonight, illuminated Red Crosses on the funnels were lit, together with a line of green and blue lights along the super structure. Nurses in Red Cross uniforms moved about the decks of the vessels superintending the embarkation of the Germans.

Ninety-seven wounded German prisoners of war crossed the floodlit gangplank on to hospital ship ablaze with red green and blue lights on the first stage of the journey home.

One of the Germans, an army officer probably captured in Libya, wore a topee. Others were in the uniform of the Luftwaffe and German navy while many, presumably former members of merchant crews, were in civilian clothes. Some had been members of U-boat crews.

One plump officer was in a blue skirted jacket and Prussian jackboots. A tall slim officer carried his coal scuttle steel helmet and most of the men had some hand baggage either in the form of leather gladstone bags or clothbundles.

Stretcher cases were taken on board last. They were borne by R. A. M. C. stretcher bearers with Red Cross arm bands, one of these cases had no legs and two of the orderlies chaired another who had his right foot missing.

Several other cripples hobbled along on sticks. Cranes lifted stores aboard the "Dinard". No Germans embarked on board the "Saint Julien" which will, it is understood, cross the channel empty in the company of the "Dinard."

Both hospital ships, it is believed, took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk.

The British War Office announces that owing to a further message received from Berlin it has been found necessary to postpone the start of the repatriation of the sick and wounded prisoners which was due to commence to-morrow.

The British Government is in touch with the German Government and it is hoped that it will be possible to make a further statement soon.

A further war office announcement on the exchange of British and German prisoners reads: "German prisoners of war due to be repatriated embarked late this afternoon upon two hospital ships which according to arrangements made with the German Government are to take them across the Channel to a French port and bring back from there British sick and wounded.

However owing to a further message received this evening from Berlin it has been found necessary to postpone the start of the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners which was due to commence to-morrow.

Government is in communication with the German Government and it is hoped that it will be possible to make a statement within the next 24 hours. Meantime German prisoners are remaining on boards."

Delay in the exchange of British and German sick and wounded prisoners of war announced by the war office to-night is expected to be only temporary.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CLAIM VICTORY

TOKYO, Oct. 4.

Japanese troops are claimed to have entered the "important strategic town" of Chengchow in the Hunan province at the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railway, according to a Domei despatch. The capture is claimed to have been made following a converging attack led by mechanised detachments which crossed the Yellow River and the New Yellow River at three points during the night.—Reuter.

SAVARKAR CONDEMNS COMMUNALISTS!

Speaking at a meeting held at Shastri Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday evening, Mr. V D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, emphasised the need for making the Hindu Mahasabha a strong organisation. He referred to the Pakisthan scheme and said that the Hindus would never allow their nation to be cut into pieces.

Mr. Savarkar said that the minority was after all a community while the majority was a nation

The President of the Hindu Mahasabha further said that the activities of the Mahasabha are purely national and only the communal minded critics can find fault with it.

Speaking about the language, the speaker said, that only Hindi can be the national "lingua franca" of India.

Mr. Savarkar was presented with a purse containing Rs. 360 towards the contribution to the Hindu Rashtriya Nidhi.

Nazi-British Air Duel

No Damage In England But Enemy Docks And Aerodromes Bombed

LONDON, Oct. 4.

"During the night a small number of enemy aircraft flew over England and Scotland chiefly in the eastern districts", says an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique this morning. "The few bombs that were dropped did little damage and no casualties have been reported.

DOCKS ATTACKED.

An Air Ministry communique regarding activities during Friday night says: "Aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked the docks at Dunkirk, Rotterdam and Antwerp. Bombs were also dropped on Brest docks. Coastal Command aircraft operations included an attack on the enemy aerodromes at Aalborg in Denmark. At dusk, our fighters on offensive patrol attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire an enemy aerodrome in northern France. One Coastal Command aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

MAYOR'S FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Concert At Sunderabai Hall

Before a packed audience in Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, Bombay, a grand musical concert was held last evening. It was arranged in aid of the Mayor's Flood Relief Fund, and the credit of the successful function mainly is due to Master Manhar G. Barve, proprietor of the Manhar Sangit Vidyalaya of Dadar, who bore the brunt of the evening's function, and acquitted himself creditably. After Mrs. Shantabai Kulkarni had rendered a vocal piece, Master Barve proved his mastery, not only over the common musical instruments such as sitar and dilruba, but also over some of his own specially prepared instruments which he could handle with ease and efficiency, all his own.

Another feature of the evening was the dancing of a boy of nine years (whose name was not mentioned in the programme). The poise and rhythm of this boy dancer was much admired, specially his dancing feat while keeping his legs confined in a brass tray and moving and dancing to the tune of the accompanying music.

Dr. J. C. Collaco, the Mayor of Bombay, thanked the audience, for patronising the show and helping a good cause on behalf of the M. F. Relief Fund Committee. He referred to the plight of the flood-stricken people, and added that unless those who were better situated came to their aid it was difficult to lift them. By their patronage that evening the audience had helped to provide clothing to the naked, food to the hungry and roof to the homeless. He paid a well-deserved tribute to Master Barve who, he said had been a musician since he was six years old. Like poets and artists, musicians like Barve were also born, not made. By teaching music to Bombayites he was doing his bit to promote the divine art of music.

Among those present were the two ex-Mayors, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, whose two nieces Misses Homai and Ava were pupils of Master Barve, and who had contributed to the success of the evening's concert by taking part in two items, mention of which was particularly made by Prof. M. K. Kale.

STRIKES IN CZECH FACTORIES

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Moscow Radio says that strikes are breaking out in many Czech factories. The announcer said that workers of the Avia Aircraft Factory near Prague have downed tools as well as the workers of the Walter Aircraft Engine Factory in Prague and other concerns. Railway traffic is often paralysed, he added, train had been derailed and explosions have occurred in munition factories.—Reuter.

Mahatma Thanks All

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi has received letters and wires of birthday greetings from far and near, between September 18 and October 2.

It is impossible, Gandhiji says, to send personal letters of thanks to so many senders. He, therefore, wishes to thank them through the Press.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Prabhat feries and flag-salutation were the important items of Gandhi Jayanti which was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Nagpur.

A huge procession, with Gandhiji's life-size photograph paraded through the main streets of the city and terminated into a mammoth meeting where glowing tributes were paid to the leader, wishing him a long life. Mr. Poonamchand Ranka, who was released from the Nagpur jail on Sept. 29 took over the charge of the N.P.C.C. with Gandhiji's consent, from Mr. Jakatdar, the officiating president

PURSE TO GANDHIJI.

The presidents of Nagpur, Berar and Mahakoshal Congress Committees will present a purse of Rs. 10,000 and 15 lakhs of yarn spun by political prisoners in Nagpur jail, to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his 73rd birthday.

PEACE MEETING.

A peace meeting of prominent nationalist Muslims and Hindus was held at Amraoti to solve the problem of the recent communal tension

SATYAGRAHA AS PROTEST.

"Don't pay the new Municipal tax", "Boycott Improvement Trust" were some of the slogans voiced by some demonstrationists before the Municipal Office at Nagpur. It is proposed to start Satyagrapha as a protest against the imposition of the conservancy tax. Sir D. P. Burton, Advisor to H. E. the Governor is expected to address a press Conference and discuss the subject of the imposition of the house-tax.

Gandhi Jayanti At Barnagar

(From Our Correspondent).

BARNAGAR, Oct. 2.

The Sarwajanik Sabha Committee, Barnagar, celebrated yesterday Gandhi Jayanti. A mass public meeting attended by five thousand persons was held in Gandhi Chowk with loudspeaker arrangements and under the presidentship of Pt. Murlimanohar Jyotishi of Barnagar.

Messrs. Sagarmal Bhartiya Mangliprasad Azad, Yahabhai, Govindraoji Hirave, Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, Gen. Secretary, C.I. States and Peoples' Conference, Syt. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya delivered speeches on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and his constructive work of Khadi, Harijan, village uplift.

DIST. BOARD PRESIDENT CONVICTED

VIRUDHUNAGAR, Oct. 4.

Mr. S. Jayarama Reddiar, President of the Ramnad District Board, was convicted to-day by the Joint Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on charge of offering Satyagraha today. Mr. Reddiar was placed in "A" class.—A. P.

YASHPAL RELEASED

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Mr. Yashpal, Managing Editor of the Hindi "Milap", a Vernacular Daily of Lahore, was released from the Lahore Central Jail to-day on the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

Mr. Yashpal was originally sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for an objectionable speech delivered by him in Lahore in May last. The sentence was reduced to six months' by the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

EX-MINISTER RELEASED

MORADABAD, Oct. 4.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, former Minister, U. P. Government, who was undergoing imprisonment in the Moradabad District Jail was released yesterday under the orders of the Local Government before the expiry of the term of his imprisonment.—A. P.

Sind Satyagrahi Released

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

One more prisoner convicted under the Defence of India Rules namely C. Parkash (Congress), was released from Hyderabad Jail on September 30 before the completion of his term of imprisonment.—A. P.

Income Tax Act To Be Amended

SIMLA, October 4.

It is learned that the Income Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act are to be further amended, and the amending Bills are expected to be published in the Gazette next week for the information of the public, before the Assembly and the Council of State discuss them.—A. P.

Film Publicity Controller!

Appointment Under Consideration

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

It is understood that the Government of India are considering appointment of a Deputy Controller of Film Publicity with headquarters at Bombay.

According to present information the next meeting of the Central Board of Health will be held at Calcutta in next January.

No date has yet been fixed for the first meeting of Central Board on I.M.S. Recruitment as orders of His Majesty's Government are apparently still being awaited on recommendations adopted by the recent conference.

Regarding the formation of women's wing of the I.M.S. it is stated the committee consisting of Lady Bewoor, Mrs. Rahman and Mrs. Bhatia which was appointed to recommend a suitable uniform for women officers of the I.M.S. has submitted its report. The question of uniform and pay and other terms of service is now being examined by the departments concerned.

ALLAH BUX IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, arrived here this morning to attend the first meeting of the National Defence Council beginning on Monday. Soon after arrival, he spent some time with technical experts from his own province and from the Punjab who were holding discussions in connection with the Indus waters dispute.—A. P.

Allahbux To Attend Price Control Conference

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

It is learned that Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind will represent his province at the forthcoming Price Control Conference at New Delhi on October 16.

After the meeting of the National Defence Council he expects to return for a day to Karachi before coming to Delhi to attend the Price Control Conference. He may be in Karachi on October 12.—A. P.

Congressmen For Jubbulpore Municipality

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 3.

The President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee has announced that Congress candidates will contest the ensuing election to the Jubbulpore Municipality in opposition to the Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League and independent candidates.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central) has been authorised to receive applications from the prospective Congress candidates.—United Press.

Koli Congressman Released From Yeravda Jail

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 3.

Sadanand Narayan Nakhwa, a Koli Congress worker, who was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment, has been released from Yeravda Jail on the expiry of his sentence.

Mr. Nakhwa who is a popular figure amongst the Kolis, was accorded an ovation on his arrival and was carried in procession.

GENERAL WAVELL RETURNS

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, India, has returned here after his tour abroad.—A. P.

Bhopal For Simla

BHOPAL, Oct. 4.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal left for Simla this morning by the Punjab Mail to attend the first meeting of the National Defence Council. His Highness is expected to return to Bhopal by about the Middle of October. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal who is accompanying His Highness will be paying an informal visit to Delhi.—A. P

SERIOUS FIRE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

A sudden fire broke out midnight, near Municipal Building when three houses caught fire, and one was completely burnt, while the two others were damaged outbreak was under control after one hour.

Reception To Released Muslim Satyagrahi

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN: Oct. 3.

Abdul Rahman Kumle, a Muslim Satyagrahi, who was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, has been released yesterday from Yeravda Jail on the expiry of his sentence. Mr. Kumle on his arrival was accorded a warm welcome by the local Muslims and other Congressmen

STUDENTS' ACTION CRITICISED.

A resolution condemning the rowdy behaviour of some students at the S. P. College, Poona was passed at the Mamnad Student's Conference, Mr. P. K. Atre, it appears, was booed and assaulted by some students in Poona.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO GO

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

It is understood that the Railway authorities are considering the immediate withdrawal of Divali and Christmas concessions to relieve the pressure on the traffic.

The yield from the Excess Profits Tax so far does not compare favourably with the budget estimates. During the first five months from April to August of the current year only Rs. 72 lakhs were collected as against the budget estimate of eight and half crores for the whole year. Last year's yield was Rs. 165 lakhs as against the anticipated income of three crores.

The response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal for auxiliary nursing service is reported to be satisfactory. During the first ten days over four hundred applications of whom more than half are Indians have been received. The lead in Simla has been given by the Commander-in-Chief's daughter, Miss Pamela Wavell, who is already working as a nurse in a Simla hospital and will shortly proceed for military service.

Arrangements have been made with sixty hospitals in the country for the training of 500 nurses at a time.

Coalition Ministry In Orissa

CUTTACK, Oct. 4.

In a statement to the press, the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, M.L.A., says that from the move towards the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Orissa, they had now come to the definite path to achieve one political party out of the different groups and political parties that have been existing. He adds that nothing would be of greater satisfaction to him than to see a Ministry, representing all the political parties formed under one organisation to co-operate and support the war efforts.—A. P.

WARDHA, Oct. 4.

It is learnt that elections will not be held to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Congress members from Local Bodies. The Government have not yet accepted the resignations.—A. P.

Apprehensions Of Iron And Steel Traders

DEPUTATION WAITS UPON COMMERCE AND SUPPLY MEMBERS; ASSURANCES GIVEN

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Hon'ble Commerce and Supply Members of the Government of India received to-day a deputation of the Iron, Steel and Hardware merchants from all over India led by Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central).

In a written representation the apprehensions of the trade with regard to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order brought into operation from the first of August, 1941 were indicated. A very sympathetic hearing was given to the grievances of the trade, and certain clarifications relating to the order were made, explaining Government's objects and policy. Certain assurances were conveyed to the trade, and the proposed procedure with regard to licences, and replacements of material sold to licence-holders was explained.

Mr. Manu Subedar, speaking for the deputation, expressed the gratitude of the trade for some recent notifications, in which stockist to stockist dealings and the free sale in revised quantities of certain categories were permitted. The position of certain other categories, such as hardware and of secondhand and damaged or odd size accumulations in the hands trade was explained to Government. It was agreed that Government would consider the issue of a new notification relating to these things after the receipt of suggestions from the deputation that had been called for.

PRICE CONTROL

The question of price control was discussed and it was pointed out to Government by the trade that such control could equitably apply only to new replacement stocks. The basis of a fair price for Government acquisition of material in the hands of merchants was discussed, and an assurance was given that the tradition of fair dealings between Government and trade would be maintained and wherever, as in the case of imported material, the merchants' cost could be clearly ascertained, the price offered by Government would be based on such costs. In other cases, Government would consider how far it could be based on the market price, or Government may offer to replace the material within a reasonable time.

The members of the deputation were:— Mr. A. A. Jesdenwala (Bombay), Mr. Hansraj G Gupta (Delhi), Khan Bahadur H S. Mohammed (Bombay), Mr. S. F H. Abkari (Madras), Mr Abdul Latif Haji Mohammed (Bombay), Mr. K. N. Desai (Calcutta), Mr. D. B. Fatnani (Karachi), Mr Pyrelal Gupta (Cawnpore), Mr R. R. Mehta (Bombay) and Mr D R. Khandelval (Bombay).—A P

Nazis Out To Carry War To Americas

Senator Urges Immediate Repeal Of Neutrality Act

REACTION TO SINKING OF TANKER "I. C. WHITE"

NEW YORK, October 4.

Commenting on reports from Rio De Jeneiro that the United States freighter "Westnilus" picked up about 450 miles from Pernambuco survivors of the Panama registered tanker "I. C. White" which was reported to have been torpedoed on September 27, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey issued a statement in New York that the "I. C. White" was one of the tankers which the firm had given to Britain under the Lease and Lend Act and that she had an American crew.

The Standard Oil Company announced that the freighter "Norma Grey" had picked up 16 survivors and the freighter "West Nilus" 18 of the torpedoed tanker "I. C. White" which was flying the Panama flag.

The survivors were picked up about 450 miles from Pernambuco. The "I. C. White" was 'en route' from Curacao to Capetown with an oil cargo. So far 34 of a crew of 37 have been rescued.

"Repeal Neutrality Act"

Supporters of the administration's foreign policy quickly seized on the sinking of the tanker "I. C. White" as a new evidence that the Neutrality act should be amended though some of the President's critics declared that the position was not changed by the incident.

Senator Hill declared, "The incident makes it plain that it is the determination of the Nazis to carry the war into the Western hemisphere as well as rest of the world.

The Germans have already done enough to force us to revise our Neutrality Act. This is just another link in the chain, another signal that we should take every possible step in our defence."

The Republican Mr. Luther A. Johnson said. "Incidents like the sinking of the "I. C. White" clearly demonstrate the need for immediate amendment of the Neutrality Act permitting arming of American merchant vessels."

On the other hand the Republican Mr. Woodruff declared himself against the arming of merchant vessels or allowing them to go into the war zones."

Launching Of Ships

The Navy Department announced that keels for the two ocean navy were being laid down at the rate of more than one daily and the launchings of warships were only slightly behind that pace.

From September 1 to October 3, keels were laid for 38 vessels of all kinds and it is stated that this was astonishing progress.

Twenty-six vessels, including a battleship, were launched in the same period.

Govt. Nominees For Labour Conference

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

A Press communique says: The Indian delegation to the Special International Labour Conference to be held on October 27, 1941, and the following dates at New York will be composed as follows:

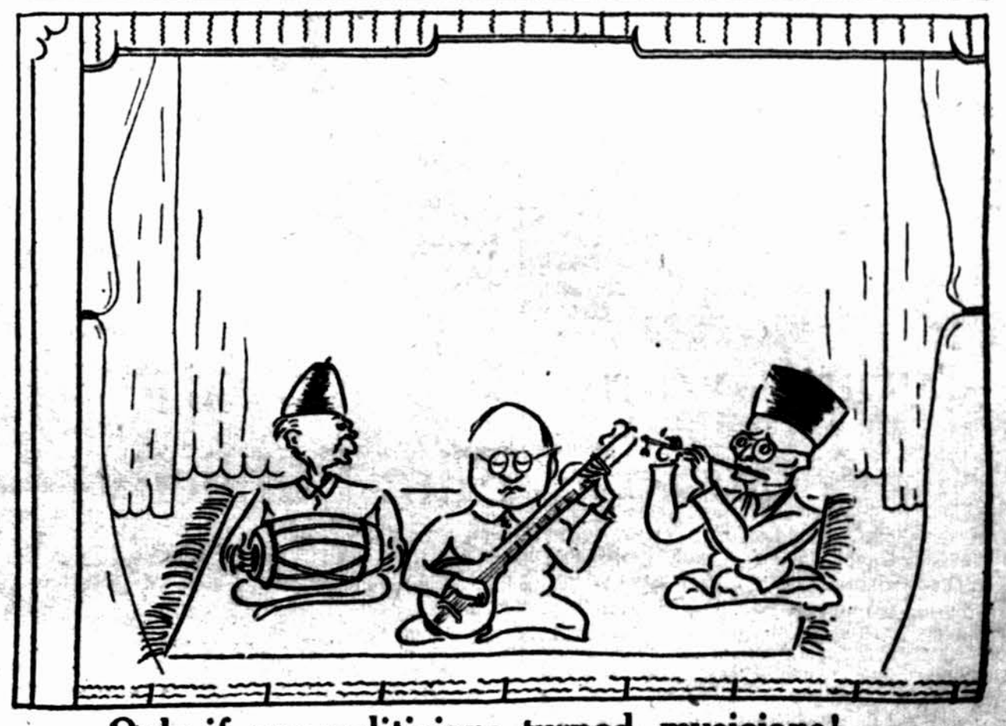
Government delegates: Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. H. S. Mallik.

Government Adviser: Mr. W. B. England.

No delegate for the employers or workers is being nominated.

Mr. W. B. England will be Secretary to the delegation.—A. P.

SIMLA, Oct. 4:—His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala will broadcast from the Simla Studio of All-India Radio at 9-45 p. m. on October 6 on his experiences in Singapore. His broadcast will include a message of Indian troops there.



Only if our politicians turned musicians!

Win India To Win The War

American Press Criticises British Govt. Policy

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The American Press has devoted more space in recent months to India and India's increasingly important role in the present gigantic war. While the American Press is generally critical of Britain's attitude towards India's political demands, American newspapers also devote large space to Britain's difficulties in solving the Indian problem, the enlargement of the Viceroy's Executive Council with Indian majority on the Council and the establishment of a separate Indian Purchasing Commission in America are among the things which have received special attention. Joint pressure of Germany and Japan, both menacing India's outer frontiers in the Middle East and the Far East, led part of the American Press to characterise General Wavell's transfer to India as Commander-in-Chief, as a significant anticipatory move on Britain's part.

One result of this appreciation was a number of articles on India and her part in fighting Hitler. These presented favourable pictures of India's contribution to the general war effort, laying special emphasis on her industrial development and the valuable contribution which India's armed forces had made in Eritrea and Libya.

The "Chicago Times" published an article on India's war effort arguing that India was loath to co-operate with the British Government, because of British Government's policy in India.

The "New York World Telegram" published an interview with an Indian Businessman who arrived in New York recently. This interview was published under the headline "British show down coming in India says an Indian auto magnate."

The "Time" published a news item on India under the caption "Nation Girds", reporting dissatisfaction with the new members appointed to the newly Expanded Executive Council of the Viceroy, but also emphasising that India was increasing her war effort to help Britain.

The "New York Daily Mirror" in a leading article under the caption "India will win the war", argued India's industrial development was sure to be followed by her political independence.

Referring to Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai's appointment, the "New York Sun" said: "So far as relations with the United States are concerned, India is henceforth substantially on a plane with the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia and South Africa."

The "New York Herald Tribune" published the news of the appointment under the heading "Britain scraps tradition in recognition of India's war role", and commenting editorially characterised it as a milestone in the constitutional development of India, pointing out that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers should henceforth cooperate with Britain.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

A number of articles on India have also appeared in magazines. The "Look" carried an illustrated article by Mahatma Gandhi entitled "What India wants from England." The article contained a reiteration of Mahatma Gandhi's position, particularly emphasising that India had no desire to score off Britain, while the latter was "suffering from the fury of the Nazi onslaught."

Harpers carried an article entitled "Britain's last chance in India", by a Sikh author. The article pleaded the cause of India's independence, emphasising the prevalent dissatisfaction in India.

"Mr. Churchill", said the writer, "apparently does not realise that if he took the lead in winning India, not only would new forces immediately be released, vastly swelling India's war contributions, but a new basis would be laid for India's future co-operation with Britain."

The "Chicago Tribune" balanced Mr. Amery's speech by printing an interview with an American resident in India who has recently returned criticising the British Government's policy in India resulting in the imprisonment of hundreds of Mahatma Gandhi's followers.

150 Poles Executed In 3 Months, 40 Die Per Day In Camp

14 MORE CZECHS LOSE LIFE: 131 HANDED OVER TO GESTAPO

LONDON, Oct. 4.

THE FURY OF GERMAN TERROR IN POLAND CONTINUES UNABATED SAYS THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY. DEATH SENTENCES ARE RAINING DOWN ON THE POLISH PEOPLE DAILY.

During the last three months the few German newspapers in Poland reported 150 death sentences and executions. Hundred and three of the executed were men and twelve women.

This is according to reports published in the German press, but how many more death sentences were pronounced without any pretext of legality and carried out by the Gestapo direct and how many more by torture to death in concentration camps is unknown.

In the most notorious concentration camp which the Germans have built at Osviecim more than 40 die every day.

The Prague radio announced on Friday night that 14 more Czechs have been sentenced to death by Court Martial in Prague and Brno.

As in the case of previous executions, the charge announced is "high treason, economic sabotage and unlawful possession of arms."

Eight of the 14 were condemned to die by shooting and the other six by hanging. The former include a Czech Colonel, Joseph Balaban and the foreman of a Co-operative Society of Brno named Joseph Friedrich.

Those sentenced to be hanged include Joseph Svoboda, Manager of a grain co-operative society of Brno and Jan Potas Miller of Nemecke Pruty. The courts decided to hand over 131 people to the Gestapo.

A message from Prague to the official German 'News Agency' in Berlin states that the death sentence on 14 Czechs has already been carried out.

Arrests In Paris

Sixtytwo people have been arrested in the Fourteenth arrondissement of Paris (working class quarter) for being in possession of knives and leaflets, states the Swiss radio.—Reuter.

Fought 3 Hours Until He Went Down With Ship

ST. JOHN (New Brunswick), Oct. 4.

A memorial to the valour of Captain Fegan and officers and men of the British armed merchantman "Jervis Bay" will be unveiled here this day.

Chief Justice Baxter will give the address. Flowers will be deposited by Lieutenant J. G. Sargeant, a survivor of the "Jervis Bay."

When 38 ships in convoy were attacked by a German pocket battleship last November the "Jervis Bay" gave battle against overwhelming odds and thus enables the great majority of the ships to escape.

The "Jervis Bay" was heavily hit early in the action and Captain Fegan lost an arm but continued the fight for three hours until he went down with his ship.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Oct. 4:—It is understood that Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan will deliver the convocation address of the Punjab University in December next.

JAPANESE SUFFER HEAVIEST DEFEAT

Drive On Changsha Ends Disastrously

Casualties Amount To 79,500 Including 33,600 Killed

RECAPTURE OF CHANGSHA ADMITTED

LONDON, October 4.

THE COMMANDERS OF TWO OF THE FOUR JAPANESE DIVISIONS THAT FORMED THE MAIN OFFENSIVE FORCES IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL DRIVE ON CHANGSHA, CAPITAL OF HUNAN ARE AMONG THE JAPANESE DEAD, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL CHUNGKING TELEGRAM.

The Japanese Army has sustained 79,500 casualties including 33,600 dead left on the battle field as the result of fighting in Changsha according to an announcement from the headquarters of General Hsuehyo the Chinese Commander-in-Chief in Hunan.

The Chinese also claim to have captured 796 Japanese prisoners.

One of them, Major General Toyoshima committed harakiri after being wounded and the other Major General Kitano was killed.

In a graphic account of the battle, the dispatch says, "The Changsha battle reached a decisive stage at noon on Wednesday when the Japanese trapped between Liuyangho and Laotaoho north east of the city attempted to break through and fled northward.

With five Japanese divisions in north east their trap, ths Chinese began to annhilate them at 3 P. M. on the previous day.

Attacked from four sides the Chinese engaged the enemy who were almost deprived of food and ammunition. At close quarters the Japanese fought hopelessly and by noon on Wednesday their resistance had collapsed and a rout followed.

Two hours before the Chinese counter-attack one small Japanese unit raided the northern and eastern gates of Changsha but was quickly liquidated.

One Japanese plain clothes unit filtered into the eastern section of Changsha on Tuesday and began setting it on fire but they were quickly dealt with.

Changsha suffered terrific bombardment by Japanese planes all day on Tuesday.

Huge Japanese Losses

As the Chinese cordon tightened 3,000 Japanese troops and 30 Japanese armoured cars tried to break away. In the subsequent battle the Chinese killed and wounded 1,000 of the enemy and destroyed 22 armoured cars. The rest are being mopped up.

The main Japanese forces totalling 100,000 men were surrounded by Chinese troops at Tungyangshih and Huanyhushih and suffered heavy casualties between Liuyangho and Ianotacho after several days of very fierce Chinese offensive.

The enemy became short of food and ammunition and the whole Japanese front was shaken. At 12 A. M. on Thursday the Japanese retreated northward in three columns with Chinese troops in hot pursuit.

The Chinese attacked the retreating enemy between Hsinkchiang and Milo and a large number of Japanese troops were killed or captured."

A Japanese spokesman was bombarded with questions at a press conference at Shanghai on Friday as to why the Japanese had withdrawn from Changsha, the Capital of the Hunan.

The spokesman said that the object of the campaign was to deal a crushing blow to Chinese forces and the occupation of Changsha was only incidental.

Asked whether Changsha had been reoccupied by the Chinese, the spokesman said he believed that small Chinese units had entered the city.—Reuter.

Australian Labour Party Expels 'Friend Of Soviet'

MELBOURNE, Oct. 4.

The State Labour Executive has expelled Maurice Blackburn a Victorian member of the House of Representatives, because of his refusal to dissociate himself from the Soviet Friendship League.

This acton follows a resolution adopted last month by the Federal Executive of the Labour Party prohibiting members of the Australian Labour Party from joining the "Australia-Soviet Friendship League" on grounds that it could be regarded as an offshoot of the Communist Party.—Reuter.

AVENGE DEATH OF SOLDIERS, WORKERS AND ARTISANS

Czech Ministers' Appeal To Countrymen To Struggle Against Hitlerism

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A proclamation issued by the Czechoslovak Council of Ministers in London this afternoon and broadcast to the Czechoslovak people announced that the Government was a loyal interpreter of the feelings of the people in declaring that all true Czechoslovaks would swear over the graves of inhumanly executed soldiers, workmen, artisans, peasants and intellectuals justly to avenge their death and endure in the struggle against the German oppression until ultimate victory.

The Government drew the attention of the civilised world to the fact that Hitler's executioners had put to death a number of people who had been thrown in German jails and concentration camps many months ago and could not have taken part in any recent campaign.

The German rulers had consummated the crime by the cynical murder of innocent hostages and it was the sacred duty of all decent peoples in the world not to forget this foul shame committed by Germany.—Reuter

SUMMIT (New Jersey), Oct. 3.

Freddie Cochrane, world welterweight champion, is reported to have received an offer of £10,000 to defend his title against Ernie Roderick, the British Champion.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN GIRL TO DIE FOR SABOTAGE

VICHY, Oct. 4.

Nathalie Stankhov 19-year-old girl was sentenced to death by Court Martial at Szeged in Hungary for sabotage against German shops at Ugupotek on September 19, says a Budapest despatch.

Another girl Grosda Gaisin who was found guilty of a similar charge was sentenced to 14 years' hard labour.

The girls are said to have admitted the charges and to have stated that they had received "explosives" from Nathalie's Brother.—Reuter.

JAPAN IN "TICKLISH POSITION"

Doublecrossed By Axis And Afraid Of Russia

MANILA, October 3.

Air-Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Far East arrived here by plane for a three-day conference with United States officials. He told newsmen that one result of the talks might be Anglo-American co-operation in accelerating material assistance to China over the Burma Road.

Air Chief Marshal Popham is planning a conference with Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur Commander of the United States forces in the Philippines, Brigadier General John MacGruder Admiral Thomas C. Hart and Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines, before flying to Singapore on Monday.

Accompanied by three aid-de-camps he visited Field Marshal MacArthur—thei first meeting since the Field Marshal took command in the Far East.

Sir Robert Brook Popham denied that the talks meant closer military co-operation between the 'A. B.C.D.' (America Britain, China and the Dutch East Indies) powers, but said that the full range of military and political questions would be discussed.

He attributed the present lull in the Pacific to the fact that the Japanese are beginning to believe that the Axis had doublecrossed them and realising that they are in a "ticklish position."

Japan's fear of Russia was increasing as the result of Russia's resistance to the Germans, he added concluding. "We are strong but we are never satisfied with our defences and are always trying to improve them. You never can tell when younger officers' in Japan will slip off the rails."—Reuter.

Enemy Suffers Heavy Losses On Soviet Front

Guns And Tanks Captured, Planes Destroyed, Troops Wiped Out

MOSCOW, October 4.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT 'COMMUNIQUE' FROM MOSCOW RADIO AT 10-30 P.M.:—

DURING FRIDAY FIGHTING CONTINUED ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

SIXTEEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE BROUGHT DOWN ON WEDNESDAY BY AIR COMBATS.

WE LOST EIGHT PLANES. SHIPS OF THE NORTHERN FLEET DESTROYED ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

The killing of 9,500 Germans by one Russian unit in the Leningrad area during the month of September is reported in a supplement to the midnight Russian 'communique.'

The supplement states. "The unit of Col. Bondorev during engagements in the north-west direction of the front destroyed in September over 9,500 German officers and men, seven artillery batteries 35 anti-tank guns, 45 machine-guns, 22 mine-throwers and 60 lorries.

Many trophies were captured including four heavy batteries, 52 anti-tank guns, 57 heavy and light machine-guns, 12 mine-throwers, 28 flame throwers, 180 waggons, 200 horses and a large quantity of ammunition".

The supplement also states. "On one sector on the south-western direction of the front (Ukraine) large infantry units co-operating with air detachments destroyed 25 German tanks, 80 lorries and captured 300 excellent automobiles and 100 motor cycles.

In air fighting in the approaches to Leningrad five German aircraft were destroyed in two days".

The destruction of five of 30 Finnish tanks near a bridge which had been blown up by guerillas in the districts of the Karelian Finnish Republic is described in the supplement.

The tanks were destroyed by aircraft.

The Finns left 100 men killed and wounded in the field and many machine-guns.

Bihar Drive For Bringing Harijans Into Congress Fold

WARDHA, October 3.

"In Bihar, so far about 2,000 Satyagrahis have courted jail; our movement is going on well" declared Mr. Jagjivanram, ex-Parliamentary Secretary in the Bihar Government and Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, who saw Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

Besides discussing Bihar affairs and the general political situation in the country, he placed before Mahatma Gandhi a scheme for starting a special drive for bringing the Harijans into the Congress fold.—A. P.

King Peter Receives U. S. Ambassador & Soviet Minister

LONDON, October 3.

Mr. Drexel Biddle, United States Ambassador to the Allied Governments was received in audience on Friday by King Peter of Yugoslavia and presented his credentials of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

King Peter later received M. Bogomolov the Soviet Minister to Jugoslavia who also presented his credentials.—Reuter.

Lindbergh Accuses Roosevelt Of Deception

INDIANA, October 4.

Lindbergh in a broadcast on Friday night asserted that the American heritage of the present generation was being destroyed "by the false promises of the interventionists and our administration It is no longer simply a case of defending it. It is a case of rebuilding it."

Lindbergh said that he feared his present speech might be his last because he feared for the freedom of speech in the United States.

The American people, he added, "now find they have been deceived by the President and the administration."—Reuter.

Given Opportunities, India Can Achieve Anything

—J. B. WADIA.

Wadia Relates Story Of "The Court Dancer" Behind Scenes

Previous Attempts At Producing Indian Films In English

Mr. J. B. H. Wadia, producer of "The Court Dancer" made the following speech at the luncheon at Taj Mahal Hotel to the guests he invited for the premiere of "The Court Dancer" at Metro on Tuesday last:—

The idea of what may be colloquially termed, a 100 per cent. Indian talkie with dialogue in English, has been alternately lurking in the background or looming large in the forefront of our many-sided filmic activities ever since the inception of the era of the talkies in the checquered history of the Indian motion picture.....And I would be failing in my duty if I started off talking about my film "Court Dancer", without first paying homage to those who have gone before me and tried to do, or partially did what I.—or rather correctly speaking, we of Wadia Movietone,—have at last succeeded in doing.

It was Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Irani of the Imperial Film Co. who first attempted to produce an Indian talkie with English dialogue. He did this in conjunction with Mr. Pashabhai Patel. That film was Ezra Mir's "Noor Jahan." To the best of our knowledge owing to several technical shortcomings, which in those days it was utterly impossible for any producer to surmount, the attempt proved abortive inasmuch as the film was never released. But I am sure that there is neither flattery nor any exaggeration on my part when I say this: All honour to those pioneers for the courage they showed! For the vision they had!

The next venture was one of those films which make history. It was produced by the genius of a man, without the mention of whose name, no history of the Indian motion picture can be called complete or even adequate. I refer, to the late Mr. Himanshu Rai and his film, "Karma," which was released in India in 1934. The silent sequences of Karma, I believe, were all shot in India; but the entire talkie portion as well as the processing thereof was done in London with the help of English and Continental technicians. All honour to Rai! All honour to his memory! His had the vision of a poet. His was the the ideal of a patriot.

During the interval between "Karma" and "The Court Dancer", the more enterprising of our producers tried to put their beloved country in the forefront of the film world. Knowing one or two of them to be the stalwarts of our Industry, knowing that they have never spared time, money or energy in enhancing the prestige of the Indian Motion Picture, I have no doubt that had they succeeded in materialising their dreams, had they succeeded in giving a concrete shape to their lofty ideas, their results might have been superior to my humble achievement. All honour to them for the great courage they have shown, for the greater sacrifices they have made. For when all is said and done, to attempt is greater than to achieve.

In view of what I have already said "The Court Dancer" which is, chronologically speaking, the third attempt takes the pride of place as the first complete Indian film with dialogue in English to be produced in India and I would be only deceiving myself if I were to say that I am not thrilled by the event. Indeed, I am not a little proud of it. After all, I have always taken myself to be a normal human being, having the usual complement of all those complexes, which, it is neither possible, nor desirable, to suppress.

If I chose, I could make a very strong case to prove to you that the labour involved in the production was truly Herculean; and I have no doubt that you would be convinced that, in spite of all the defects of which no one can be more aware than myself, what we have done is no mean achievement. And that conviction on your part would not be the result of any forensic abilities—(I do not claim to possess any)—but would be entirely due to this simple fact that there would be ample material for me to draw from. But I will not do so. For one thing, the game has been played rather too often. I am afraid it has become too fashionable to wax eloquent over the obstacles that beset your meandering path, once you have come out on the open road. And, then, there is always the danger of that champion exaggerator of all times—the dormant Baron Munchausen in us all—taking a Blitzkrieg possession of the more sober part of our ego and running riot with Walt Disneyian fancy that makes a duck outwit a Dinosaurus and a mouse defy a Mesozoic monster. Hence I will not elaborate or bore you with the heroics of the theme. I will avoid saying anything that may degenerates into bombinating nonsense. That is to say, I will try to do so to the best of my abilities.

It will be impossible for me to take the names of all those concerned in the success of this venture. The film is an ideal example of collective effort and as such the success of "The Court Dancer" cannot be attributed to any one individual, however highly placed he may be, however indispensable he may seem to be. All the same I will take this opportunity and single out just two names which shine outstandingly in the galaxy.

The first is that of my senior partner, Mr. M. B. Bilimoria, without whose encouragement and support it would not have been possible for me to launch the Wadia ship into the ocean of adventure seeking to find unchartered realms.

The second name is that of Modhu Bose, who with the rich help that he got from his talented wife and star, Sadhona, bore most of the burden during the production of the film with exemplary cheerfulness and rare tenacity. This gentleman from Bengal, like the seasoned hunter, was at his best when at bay and never failed to come out triumphantly from an ordeal.

So much for the present occasion.

Suffice it to say that we had to encounter all the usual obstacles that are an inalienable part of any pioneering effort. Many of them we surmounted. In other cases we went under. Many a time the winds veered and the currents shifted, but on the whole the Wadia ship managed to steer clear of all the storm and stress and, at last, touched harbour in fair safety, if not with full strength.

If this uphill effort of ours has succeeded in inspiring my compeers in the industry to make fresher and greater attempts—if this great adventure of "The Court Dancer" has succeeded in making the coming voyages a good deal safer for the captains of the industry—our work will not have gone in vain.

As I have already said to expect this first venture to be free of all defect is to beg the ueqstion. And before I close I again assure you that no one can be more aware of the limitations of "The Court Dancer" than those directly concerned in its production. Nevertheless, the world premiere of "The Court Dancer" is a red letter day in the history of the Indian motion picture—not because I have realised one of my dreams, not because this film is to be flashed across the world screen, not because of its enviable exhibition at the Metro, but because "The Court Dancer," with all its merits and defects, will serve as India's messenger to the entire English-speaking world, because it will contribute its uqota in eradicating the myth of the backwardness of this great country of ours and compel the attention of the world at large to the fact that given proper opportunity, there is nothing that India cannot achieve and that nothing will ever stop her from taking her rightful place in the glorious democratic civilisation of the 20th century.

After Mr. Wadia had spoken as aforesaid, Mr. Stanley Jepson of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" made a suitable speech of felicitation.

A scene from 'Circus Queen' shortly coming to Super.

ROBERT TAYLOR JOINS JOAN CRAWFORD

Greer Garson In New Film

Robert Taylor joins Joan Crawford and Greer Garson to turn out the most notable all-star cast of the screen in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 'When Ladies Meet' adaptation from a well-known stage success.

The gayest romantic comedy-drama brought to the screen since 'The Philadelphia Story', the film deals with a young man madly in love with a girl writer. The girl, believing one of her own novels, thinks she loves her publisher, despite the fact that he is married. This builds into an hilarious situation when the young man introduces the publisher's beautiful wife to the lady author as his cousin. The two women immediately become warm, confidential friends until they discover their relationships to the publisher. The fun begins.

Taylor plays the young man who tosses four romantic people into a muddle. The film is his first since scoring a hit in 'Billy The Kid.' Miss Crawford portrays the lady writer, following her outstanding dramatic performance in a 'Woman's Face.' Miss Garson, soon to be seen in 'Blossoms in the Dust', departs from costumes to play a spirited, attractive modern woman as the publisher's wife. The picture is being directed by Robert Z. Leonard who gave the screen 'Ziegfeld Girl.'

'Kanchan' Holds Its Own At Imperial

The literary meaning of 'Kanchan' is gold. That does not just happen to be the name of the film at Imperial Cinema in which Leela Chitnis is starred and gives performances not only as an actress of repute but a songstress and a rising danseuse. The picture has to be spoken of in terms of gold and 'Kanchan' deserves the name given to it.

It is now in its fifth week and holding its own in spite of the advent of quite a number of good films from studios reputed to be the best in filmland.

TAMIL PICTURE FOR BROADWAY

"Uttamaputhiran" Voted Best Of 1940

On Sunday October, 5th and 12th at 10-30 a.m. next the Broadway Talkies, Dadar, will show a high class Tamil picture, "Uttamaputhiran",—high class in production values and entertainment.

"Uttamaputhiran" is the fascinating story of ancient days with plenty of court intrigues, interesting incidents, and a wealth of songs and dances.

"Uttamaputhiran" was voted the best Tamil picture of 1940 in the South Indian Film Ballot. Also, P. U. Chinnappa, star of 'Uttamaputhiran' was acclaimed as having given the finest performance in 1940. The film is thus one that should not be missed.

In the cast are, besides P. U. Chinnappa, M. V. Rajamma, N. S. Krishnan, T. A. Mathuram, T. S Krishnveni, Kali N. Ratnam, etc

Technicians Of 'Anjan'

They Are Equal To Their Great Chance

A simple story, artfully told and exquisitely acted, is "Anjan", the Bombay Talkies' picture winning fresh laurels for its makers at the Roxy.

It is the technique of the film, in direction and photograph especially, that, more than anything else, leaves on lost in admiration. The director and cameraman are ever alive and alert, their imagination always ready to explore the entertainment and artistic possibilities of every situation and material at hand.

Typical of director Chakrabarty's imaginative talent is the use he makes of a simple swing door to make the audience roar with laughter as many as four times within ten minutes. Typical, too, is his courage in introducing his heroine as much as fifteen minutes after the picture starts; and the way he does introduce her, deliberately raising the eagerness of the audience to a fever heat of expectation

Cinematographer Mathur's strength is in his exquisite lighting; and there is confidence as well as courage in the constant movement of his camera.

Yet, few people know that Chakrabarty and Mathur (as indeed most of their technical colleagues) are very young men. It was not without a thrill of admiration that the present writer met Mr. Mathur at the "Anjan" premiere..... a bit of a lad, short and slightly built, bursting with life. And it was a personal disappointment to learn that illness prevented Mr. Chakrabarty's attendance at the premiere. It was really his day.

Fewer people yet, probably realise that Charkrabarty and Mathur are the first Indian director and cinematographer to make a Devika Rani picture. The twelve films in which this inimitable artiste featured before, had all been the work of a Continental director as well as a Continental cameraman.

Proved merit as members of the Bombay Talkies Team (and who can deny the touch of luck, too?) gave the youthful Chakrabarty and Mathur the chance to make a Devika Rani picture for their very first independent assignments. It looked almost like giving two hostages to Bombay Talkies' fortune. As it turns out the seeming hostages now stand as victors.

No-Party Leaders' Committee Meeting

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay no Party Leaders' Conference at Allahabad on November 1 and 2 under the Presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—A. P.

Madras Governor For Trivandrum

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 4.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras and the Hon. Lady Hope have programmed to pay a visit to Trivandrum in connection with the birthday celebrations of his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

According to the present arrangements, they will reach Trivandrum on the 19th instant and stay there for four or five days.—A. P.

A scene from 'Gas Bags' running at New Empire.

Odessa-The Russian Tobruk

THE PRESENT DEFENCE OF THIS FAMOUS PORT WILL REMAIN AN EPIC OF THIS WAR; BUT ITS PAST, TOO, IS EQUALLY HEROIC—AND HISTORIC—AS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WRITTEN JUST AFTER HITLER'S INVASION REVEALS

One of the Nazis' big objectives in the Ukraine is the greatest grain port of the U.S.S.R. Odessa lies only 130 miles from the Pruth. Months ago German officers in the Balkans were boasting of an invasion of the Soviet Union to break the blockade by the Odessa route.

Odessa, however, is used to war. Bloodshed and revolution have been its lot not infrequently in the past. When the Russian Revolution of 1917 soaked the coun-

By Robert Friary

try in a blood-bath, Odessa was quickly drawn into the maelstrom, for next to Kieve (capital of the Ukraine) it is the most important city in the country commercially and politically.

After the short regime of Kerensky, the Ukrainians, aiming at independence for their country, managed to occupy Odessa, but their triumph was a short-lived one. During the early part of 1918 the Bolshevik workers, in alliance with the Russian Black Sea fleet, captured the port and proclaimed a Soviet republic. Even then Odessa's trails were not over.

Its Ordeals

Little more than six weeks later the forces of the Central Power occupied much of the Ukraine. This was done in answer to a call for help sent out by the estate owners of the Ukraine. This was done in answer to a call for help sent out by the estate owners of the Ukraine, who feared they would lose their land. The Germans declared they had come to restore order, and that they had magnanimously come to assist the Ukrainians in their struggle for independence. This was a lie which would not have disgraced Hitler himself. Actually the troops of Imperial Germany were, like those of the Nazi Reich, in search of plunder. The collapse of the Central Powers led to the evacuation of the place by their forces.

Next French troops moved in, and their chief task was to supervise Ukrainian affairs and direct military operations against the Bolsheviks. But they did not have a very happy time. The Ukrainians proved to be a proud people (Hitler has his Quislings already fully trained), and they refused to submit to the French demand for complete military, economic and political control. The French efforts failed. In 1920 the town finally fell under Soviet control, and the Kremlin has since allowed the Ukraine considerable liberty.

Ruinous Condition

As was to be expected, after those years of chaos Odessa was in an almost ruinous condition, for during the troubles following the Revolution the French fleet bombarded the wretched inhabitants. In all during this disastrous period at least one-third of the houses were destroyed by bombardment, street fighting and fire. Fortunately the climate of this Black Sea coast is mild or the death roll would have been even greater among the pitiful exodus of refugees, who swarmed the neighbouring countryside.

At it was disease took heavy toll. Mr. Churchill has warned the world that a ghastly famine may sweep Russia's rich plains as the result of the present German attack. This happened at the time of the former disturbances, although the Ukraine is Europe's greatest granary. There was little or no medical service but eventually the Americans started relief work.

Russians were not the only sufferers, for like other great world ports, the population of Odessa is extremely mixed. The native people are the Ukrainians, but there are Jews, Tartars, Turks, Greeks, Germans, Poles and Armenians among its 600,000 population. It has always been noted as a place of political intrigue, and early this century, in 1905, during the revolutionary troubles in Russia, the workers rose against the Government and fought soldiers aided by a warship which took their part. This rising was suppressed with indescribable brutality. The punishment inflicted was terrible and it is said that 80,000 people fled the city.

Remarkable Feature

After the World War Odessa recovered much of its old-time wealth, and the population has increased by one-third. It was the celebrated Russian statesman, Count Witte, who had very progressive ideas, who put Odessa on the road to its modern prosperity although its history as a settlement goes back to pre-Christian times. Count Witte held the theory that Russia must become industrialised if it would take its place among the nations of Europe, and he encouraged commercial expansion.

During the past quarter of a century a great amount of clearing and rebuilding has taken place in Odessa. At the time of the troubles the people pulled down many of the remaining wooden buildings to make fires. Thousands of new houses have been built and new port facilities have been provided. The port has a large trade in wheat and sugar, cattle and timber.

One remarkable feature is that because of its mixed population it is one of the places where a universal language has taken root and achieved success. Esperanto is spoken and there is an Esperanto institute. The Soviet have done much to encourage the sciences, the bacteriological station was the first of its kind in Russia, and there are medical, technical, and agricultural institutes. There is also a Jewish Academical library.

KaleCommittee's Proposals Sabotaged

Congress Ex-Minister's Charge Against Bombay Govt.

"I regret that the attitude of Government towards many of the recommendations of the Kale Committee has been halting, half-hearted and unsympathetic" observed Mr. L. M. Patil, Ex-Minister of Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, presiding over the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies, held in the office of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, on Saturday.

About 200 delegates, including about 15 representing village Panchayats, were present at the Conference.

Mr. Patil stated that he had carefully considered the decisions of the present Government with regard to the recommendations of the Kale Committee and after making due allowances for the difficulties of Government, which he had no intention to underrate, he had no hesitation in expressing a thorough sense of disappointment, which he understood, they had all come to the Conference to express.

Continuing he said:

"I believe, at least that Government could have done was to have steps taken to rehabilitate the finances of local bodies by accepting some of the recommendations; they could have also assisted the local bodies by accepting some of the recommendations; they could have also assisted the local bodies by conceding to some of them which involved some extra work on Government officials and by making adjustments in the matter of transfer of functions recommended by the Committee. Some such measures would have gone a long way towards the object which the Congress Government had in view in appointing the Committee.

PROPOSALS SABOTAGED

"As it is, the Government decisions make a very poor reading. A number of vital recommendations have been simply and categorically rejected without any attempt to carry conviction, some of the recommendations are yet pending consideration, some are brushed aside because they require legislation, some are not found to be emergent, some have been even rejected on the ground that their acceptance would involve a little extra-work on the revenue officials. Eliminate all these, and the sum total of so-far-accepted recommendations comes to very little indeed. That leads us nowhere and fails to effect improvement."

After explaining the problems of self-Government units and the recommendations made by the Kale Committee, Mr. Patil said that he was generally in agreement with the Committee in their administrative recommendations regarding adult franchise, purity of elections, joint electorate, eradication of nepotism and favouritism to whatever extent these evils might exist, adjustment of areas and the local bodies power to levy certain taxes like that on Professions.

SLUM CLEARANCE

With regard to transfer of certain functions, if Government could not go whole-hog, one failed to understand why no action had been taken in the matter of small works like minor roads, village water supply etc. The Kale Committee, he added, had also studied very thoroughly the question of slum clearance and housing of the poor and he believed Government should not lose any time in taking up the subject which cried for solution so urgently and so long.

The Conference was then adjourned till Sunday (today).

After the President's speech the Subjects Committees deliberated on certain draft resolutions.

Echo Of Nellore Lathi Charge

Savarkar Protests Against Ban On Hindu Procession

A statement is issued by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, in connection with the lathi charges and arrest of Hindusabhaite leaders at Nellore says:—

"I congratulate the Hindus in general and the Hindu Sabhaites in particular at Nellore on the boldness in asserting their civic and religious rights which were held up even by the law courts, in spite of the high-handed and iniquitous ban put on their exercise by the local authorities there. The Hindus took out their customary procession and observed their rites and ritual publicity, the local authorities prohibited the Hindus from exercising their civic liberty and when the Hindus refused to do so and wanted to take out their procession by customary routes, ordered lathi-charges again and again on the Hindu public. Leaders of the local Hindusabha are arrested, several Hindu men and even women are wounded and yet the local authorities are not called to book by the Provincial Government forthwith.

MISUSE OF SEC. 144

"The highest law courts have laid it down again and again that it is the duty of the Government to apply the Sec. 144 against those who threaten to commit criminal assaults and break peace to prevent law-abiding citizens from exercising their civic rights. But to-day all over India it is the law-abiding Hindus who are being prevented under this 144 and similar other Sections everywhere from observing their civic, religious and legitimate rights. The Governmental forces are there to maintain the exercise by the public of their legitimate rights and to punish those who hold out criminal intimidation against that exercise.

"But when and if the Government fails to act up to this basic principle of giving effect to legal rights and even clear decision of the law courts, it is the inevitable duty of the Hindu public to come out boldly to assert their legitimate rights as best as they can. The Hindu-Sanghatanists all over India are, therefore, thankful to the Hindu public in Nellore for facing untold suffering lathi-charges, prosecutions and persecutions to defend the honour of the Pan-Hindu Flag.

"I urge the Government of Madras, in the interest of public order and peace, to call to book the local authorities responsible for this iniquitous and preposterous steps they have taken against the Hindus at Nellore, allow the Hindus to exercise their legitimate rights unmolested by any criminal aggression on the part of the Moslems and use the Governmental forces to suppress goondaism which intimidates the exercise of civic liberty and rights sanctioned even by High Courts."

"VYAS PANCHANG" FOR SAMVAT 1998

"The Vyas Panchang", is published in Gujarati, by Rajvaid Jivram Kalidas Shastri of Rashshala Printing Press, Gondal, (Kathiawar), for Samvat, 1998 (i.e., A.D. 1941-42). It is an exhaustive calendar and will be found very useful to the public in general and merchants and traders in particular. Besides details of astronomical importance generally found in many calendars of the type, this publication contains a "forecast for the world," for 1998 (i.e., from 15th September, 1941 to 25th October, 1942), giving forecast about what is in store for the countries that have been affected in the present war, as well as others that are yet unaffected by it.

Hand-Made Paper Centre

POONA, (By Mail).

The Hand-made Paper Centre, started by the All-India Village Industries Association at Poona, was visited by Syt. J. C. Kumarappa the Organiser and Secretary of the Association, on Wednesday, the 1st instant. To meet Syt. Kumarappa, the Consulting Paper Chemist of the Association, Mr. K. B. Joshi, who is in charge of the Centre, had invited a few leading persons from Poona, among whom were the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Padamji of the Deccan Paper Mills, the Conservator of Forests, the Forest Utilisation Officer, the Principal of the Engineering College, Prof. Taraporewala, Prof. Kanitkar, Mr. S. J. Vaze, Mr. K. V. Joshi, Mr. Haribhau Joshi and others. The aims and objects of the Centre were explained to the gathering in a note submitted by the Consulting Paper Chemist.

The Government of Bombay were pleased to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 10,140 for the recurring expenses. With the approval of Government, the grant for the building and equipment was increased by Rs. 7,500, in view of the increase in building and other equipment costs on account of the war the recurring expenses being cut down correspondingly. Sanction for the grants was received in January, 1940 and the buildings were ready for occupation on the 31st July when the Centre was visited by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Centre, therefore, has been at work for a period of 14 months only. The period of the recurring grant will expire in March, 1942.

Taking advantage of Syt. Kumarappa's presence, discussions took place regarding the lines on which the Centre should be worked in future, and Syt. Kumarappa invited the visitors, who were present at the meeting, to offer their suggestions after seeing for themselves the progress made by the Centre. He also invited suggestions from the friends about the best manner in which the Association could overcome difficulties such as those pointed out in Syt. Joshi's note. A Centre like the one that has been opened in Poona constituted, in Syt. Kumarappa's opinion, one of the numerous directions in which the State could assist in the planning of industrial development for the cottage worker and the handi-craftsman.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta (4th from right) performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay branch of the Indian Overseas Bank on Tuesday.

Victory Lies In Winning War And "Winning The Peace"

How Lindbergh's Outburst Helps Administration

LONDON (By Cable).

While the excitement about the Greer and Sessa incidents has not yet abated and while discussion of the pros and cons of the President's order to the Navy to shoot first is still progressing, news of the sinking of yet another American-owned ship—the "Pink Star"—in the same Icelandic waters which have been declared an American Defence Area comes to hand.

During the past week all the tendencies already noted namely a recrudescence of Government's initiative in the direction of the revision, if not the repeal of, the Neutrality Act; a strengthening of the Interventionists' position and a nation-wide retreat from extreme Isolationism—have been growing much stronger.

If nothing else, the sinking of the "Pink Star" should lend the discussions on the further steps to safeguard American interests a background of stark reality. At his Press Conference on the 22nd Mr Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared himself in favour of revision of the Neutrality Act; Col. Knox, Naval Secretary, was still more outspoken on the subject and found support from the President, who on the same day pleaded convincingly the case for revising the Act.

In short, the Administration has kept the ball rolling.

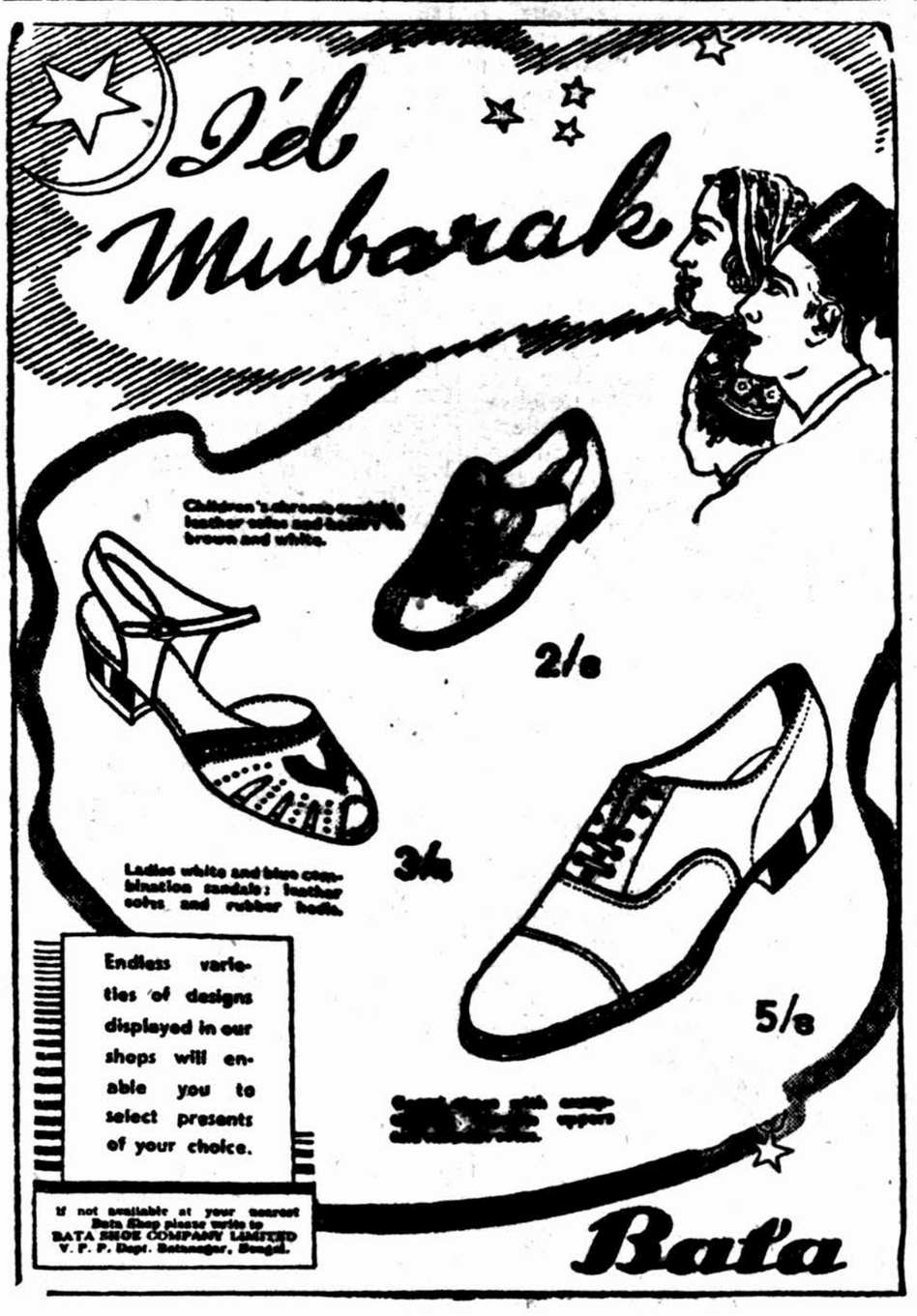
Two events, meanwhile, have played into the hands of the Government unexpectedly — the sharp rejection of Charles A. Lindbergh's anti-Semitic outburst by the nation and its repercussions in the Isolationist camp; and the hundred per cent endorsement of the President's foreign policy by the American Legion.

The American Legion's convention last week unanimously carried the resolution "We want America strong enough to meet any possible attack before it arrives and to turn back the enemy so that our homes remain intact and our families secure. If fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist on being prepared to do the fighting outside the United States".

The Legion also recommended the repeal of the Neutrality Act and, regarding United States help for Russia, decided that no difficulties should be placed in the Government's way.

The importance of the outcome of the Legion's Convention can hardly be over-rated. Until last year the leaders who controlled the Legion's policy were strongly Isolationist. It would be an exaggeration to speak of a split in the Isolationists' ranks. It is a fact, however, that the middle-road of opinion with an Isolationist bias has taken the strongest objection to Lindbergh's recent broadcast from Desmoines, that extreme Isolationists have lost followers and that support has shifted away from the extremists to the more moderate group, as represented by Hoover.

The America First Committee has so far refused to disown Lindbergh, yet among its leading members there seems to be dissension. Miss Dorothy Dunbar Bromley—a very active member—has already withdrawn and other resignations are expected.


I'el Mubarak
2/6
3/6
5/8
Ladies white and blue combination sandals: leather soles and rubber heels.
Endless varieties of designs displayed in our shops will enable you to select presents of your choice.
If not available at your nearest Bata Shop please write to BATA SHOE COMPANY LIMITED V. P. P. Dept. Batanagar, Bengal.
Bata

Knight Visits Paper-Industry At Junnar

Paper-making manufactories at Junnar which were recently reconditioned at Government cost to encourage the preservation of the ancient art of paper-making practised there were inspected by Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, during his recent tour.

The paper-makers supply, a good deal of the blotting paper used by the Government, and also make paper for merchants' account books. Improvements in the method of manufacture were discussed with the paper-makers the Mamlatdar and Mr. Joshi, of the All-India Village Industries Association, the head of the Handmade Paper Experimental Institute run by the Association and financed by the Government at Poona.

Anti-Taxation Demonstration

Protest Against Nagpur Municipal Imposition

NAGPUR, October 3.

Sixteen volunteers of the Ratepayers' Association have been demonstrating since this morning before the offices of the superceded Municipality of Nagpur shouting anti-taxation slogans.

The police have not intervened.

The demonstration is as a protest against the new taxes one of which is the conservancy tax which came into force on October 1, and the other is the house tax which is under the consideration of the C. P. Government.—A. P.

INDO-BURMA IMMIGRATION

Vellayan Chettiar's Reply To Bajpai

BOMBAY, October 4.

That his Madura statement on the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement was made on his own responsibility with sincere intentions to further the cause, was the opinion expressed by Mr. A. M. M. Vellayan Chettiar, Member of the Indian Delegation from Burma in the course of a telegram to the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and Nattukkottai Chettiars' Association.

Mr. Chettiar characterises Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai's telegram to the Agent of the Government of India in Burma referring to Mr. Chettiar's statement as "mischievous".

"It seems," says Mr. Chettiar, "Sir Girja Shanker thinks he can sacrifice Indian interests without the approval of Indians, and that I should avoid press and platform, even after getting no assurance from him in the Simla interview.

Thanking Gandhiji and the Muslim League for their support is not sinful. My suggestion that Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai's successor should deal with the question was made in good faith and to relieve Sir Girja Shanker from a delicate situation. I request the committee not to be led still by Sir Girja Shanker's methods regarding this statement. Considering the circumstances, I do not regret my statement."

BAJPAI'S TELEGRAM

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, in his telegram to the Agent of the Government of India in Burma, referred to the press agitation in India, in regard to the Burma Indian Immigration Agreement. "I understand," he said in his telegram, "that the Burma deputation was to keep aloof from this agitation. Mr. Chettiar, however, seems to have joined it at Madura on the 30th. He thanked Gandhiji for his recent statement and also the Muslim League. Of me personally, he said that it may go against grain to press for a revision, and even if I did so, I might be at a disadvantage. He went on to say that the task of revision should be left to my successor. I do not know whether other members of the Deputation in India will follow Mr. Chettiar's example. I suggest that you might bring Mr. Chettiar's comments to the notice of Mr. Tyabji of the Indian Immigration Committee and find whether they are made with their sanction or by Mr. Vellayan Chettiar in his personal capacity."—United Press

Food Adulteration Inquiry Committee

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in consultation with its member-bodies, has elected Mr. Chhotubhai S. Patel (Bombay) as its representative on the 'ad hoc' Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health of the Government of India, to investigate and report on the legislative and administrative aspects of food adulteration in India.—A. P

An appeal to the students of India to render all possible help in the prosecution of the war was made by Mr. Durga Prashad Dhar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kashmir Students Conference.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Aswin Sud 15, 1997
Muslim : Ramzan 13, 1360
Parsi : Ardibehest 1, 1311
Sunrise : 6h. 31m.
Sunset : 6h. 25m.
Hightide : 11-27, 23-55
Lowtide : 5-06, 17-34

GITA CLASS : Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI : Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on 'The teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE : All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to a discourse in Kannada on "Kannada Meghasandesha" by Mr. K. V. Raman, B.A., in the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P. to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MYSORE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES : Mr. H. Siddaiya, President, Mysore Congress, inaugurates "The Mysore Cottage Industries" (A Company to be Limited), to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at the Chitaldrug District Board Buildings.

DALIT SHIKSHANOTEJAK TARUN MANDAL : Under the auspices of the above Mandal, there will be a lecture by Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, Depressed Class leader from Poona on the subject "The duty of Depressed Class People" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Foras Road, Bhagini Samaj Hall. Mr. I. A. Ezekiel will preside.

VILLE PARLE ASSOCIATION : Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Association, Mr. J. Makhmoor of Beawar will speak on "Hindu Muslim Unity" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pavilion, on Playground Road Vile Parle, East.

DECCAN AMATEURS' CLUB : There will be a programme of variety entertainment on the occasion of the annual social gathering of the above Club to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhuru Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar under the presidentship of Mr. S. P. Nadkarni.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The World after the War" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15.

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION IN 'B' WARD : Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a mass spinning demonstration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 to 10 a.m. at Dana Bunder, Clive Road near Joshiwala Mala. All are requested to attend the function with their spinning instruments Takli or Charkha at the appointed time and place.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE : To-day (Sunday), there will be a debate at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar, Mr. D. D. Varde will propose that in the opinion of the House 'Marriage institution should be abolished'. Mr. N. S. Giradkar will lead the opposition. Mr. P. R. Shankerset will preside.

MEETING AT NAPPOO HALL, MATUNGA : At the Village Industries Exhibition, Nappoo Hall, Matunga, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. when Dr. Jivraj Mehta will preside and Messrs. Vithaldas Jairajni and C. K. Subramaniam will address the audience.

MINERVA PRODUCTION

Never Such A Picture From Any Studio!

Never Such Reception To Any Picture!!

MINERVA'S MILLION-RUPEE HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Direction—SOHRAB MODI

NOW RUNNING TO CAPACITY HOUSES AT

EXCELSIOR

(FORT)

NEW WEST END

MINERVA

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mark of Zorro". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"In the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Court Dancer". Daily at 3-30, 6 30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sikandar". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Gasbags". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Musafir". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Navardev". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Himmat". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"The Birth of a Baby". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Bambaiwali". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Birth of a Baby". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"One Night in the Tropics". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP : Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya to speak at Taj at 1 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on "What America feels about India."

A.R.P. AT WORLI : Persons desiring to enrol in A.R.P. Services in Worli area can also apply to Mr. G. M. Bhat, D. D. Chawl No. 44. Worli.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION : A public debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. at Vanmali Hall Building, Dadar, when Mr. K. G. Subramanian will move that "In the interests of India's progress communal organisations should be liquidated. Mr. F. S. Mandana will lead the opposition.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ KALABHAVAN : On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari will give Bhawageet's songs.

SHREE SANGEET NIKETAN : A musical concert will be held in Sundrabai Hall, New Queen's Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of Sheth Bhagwandas Harakchand. The time fixed is between 4 and 8-30 p.m.

MAR THOMA SYRIAN CONGREGATION, CHURCH SERVICE : Holy Kurbana according to the Mar Thoma Syrian rites at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar, (G. I. P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

"FREE FORTNIGHTLY EXHIBITION" : Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, the Eleventh Free Fortnightly Art Exhibition will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Society's Hall, Sandhurst House, near Sandhurst Bridge, between 8-30 and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 and 7-30 p.m. Admission free to all.

LECTURE ON 'BHAGWAT GEETA' : Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A. of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on 'Geeta' at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION : A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Democratic Union, Bombay, at Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Tilak Mandir, Tilak Mandir Road (behind Municipal Market, East), under the presidentship of Srimati Maniben Kara, to popularise the forthcoming Presidency Conference of the National Democratic Union. The meeting will be addressed by Barrister A. K. Amin, Mrs. Kalyani Bhattacharjee, Mr. Ajitrai Mehta and others.

JOURNAL OF PALMISTRY & ASTROLOGY : Prof. S. G. Kabra, a Palmist of Indore, on Friday, filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for a fortnightly English journal entitled "Kabra's Prediction."

The first issue of the journal will appear on October 16. The journal will deal chiefly with Palmistry and Astrology.

PETROL RATION FOR NEXT QUARTER : A press note issued by the Western India Automobile Association states that the W.I.A.A. have completed the arrangements for obtaining for members petrol coupons for the forthcoming quarter commencing from 1st November 1941. Members who wish to apply for the coupons through the Association are requested to fill in and submit "H" forms for basic ration with their registration certificates as early as possible. The application forms and the registration certificates will be accepted by the Association to be forwarded to the authorities from now on and in order that there may be no delay, members are advised to submit applications and the certificates before the 10th of this month.

CHILDREN'S ANNUAL DAY : Boys and girls of all Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association) will celebrate the Children's Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) in the Hindu Pramanand Ratanji Hall at Ghatkopar to-day (Sunday) at 3-40 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and Mr. Jamubhai Dani will address the children, who also will give a programme of songs, garbas, etc.

MUNSHI'S POPULAR DANCE-DRAMA

"Jaya Somnath" To Be Staged By Reputed Artistes On Monday

Bombay will have the opportunity of seeing some of the well-known dancers of the city on the stage at the Royal Opera House on Monday evening, in presenting a new dance drama, "Jaya Somnath."

The drama is based on one of the best known novels in Gujarati, "Jaya Samnath", from the inspired pen of Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The author and his wife, Mrs. Lilavati, have spared no pains in dramatising a romantic chapter from the novel and in adopting it to the requirements of the modern drama.

Directed by Gujarat's popular dancer, Nataraj Vashi, the drama is bound to have popular appeal because of the richness of material in the novel which has presented itself for dramatisation as also due to the high standard of dancing which the reputed artistes are capable of.

The principal characters in the drama are portrayed by Miss Pravina Mehta, Mr. Mahendra Modi, Mr. Madhukant Joshi, Mr. Navin Desai and Mr. Yogendra Desai.

The group dances are directed by Mr. Govardhan Panchal and Mr. Thakur Navakumar Singh, both of whom are dancers of repute.

The dance drama is being staged at 6 p. m. on Monday at the Royal Opera House in connection with the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad.

Amusement Park At ... Bandra ...

Jan's Amusement Park, opposite Bandra Railway Station opens at 6 p.m. to-day. It is a touring show that has toured nearly every city in India. It has helped the War Gifts Fund in India to the extent of nearly Rs 70,000.

Miss Chauhan's Exhortation To Depressed Class Women To Help Their Community

A public meeting of the City Depressed Class women was held at Bhatt High School, Parel, on Sept. 30, under the presidentship of Miss Chauhan.

Miss Chauhan advised, in the course of her speech, every young lady of the Depressed Classes to take part in Depressed Class movement, shoulder to shoulder with men.

A resolution was moved to protest against the Government for not taking any leader of the Depressed Classes in the Vicerov's Executive Council.

Message Of Charkha In Suburban Villages

The message of the Charkha was conveyed to the villagers of Nagatvadi, Dahisar, Kandarpada, Verlem, Aksa, Chembur, Charkhop, Malad and Kanjur in the Bombay Suburban District by Congress workers during the Gandhi Jayanti. The workers who included Mr. V. S. Dongre, Mr. V. S. Bapat, Mr I. M. Oza and Mr. D. G. Dalal addressed the villagers on the need for constructive programme.

They also made enquiries regarding famine conditions in the dis-

VILE PARLE-ANDHERI MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Oct. 3.

It is learnt from a reliable source that Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, the President of the Municipality, has sent in his resignation as a President, to be relieved of his duties from 6th instant, owing to ill-health and other engagements.

Mr. Barfiwalla, is is understood, has already resigned his Leadership of the Congress Party in the Municipality, trict.

Poona Cricket Fixture Cancelled Due To Rains

POONA, Oct. 4.

Due to the unplayable nature of the wicket owing to overnight rains, the fixture arranged to-day between the Chepauk United Cricket Club of Madras, which is on a tour here, and the Deccan Gymkhana Cricket Club has been cancelled. The Chepauk United Cricket Club are playing the ammunition factory Sports Club (Kirkee) to-morrow.—A. P.

The Wife's Story No Husband Can Miss

NATIONAL STUDIOS' Latest presentation

KASAUTI

Starring:

ROSE, PRAHLAD, VEENA, SATISH, SUNALINI

Director:

RAMA CHANDRA THAKUR

Saturday Oct. 11,

AT

PATHE

NOW SHOWING—

SISTER

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

13th Thrilling Week

RANJIT'S Great Social full of emotions

SHADI

Directed by: JAYANT DESAI
Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun and Holidays at 1 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

SHE SUFFERED ALL SHE CONQUERED ALL!

The Frail Girl whom God Served!

Sant Sakhu

PRABHAT'S MOVING DEVOTIONAL in its

2nd WEEK!

AT

CENTRAL

NOTE THE CHANGE in TIMINGS:
HINDI: Daily Sat., Sun., 7 p.m.
MARATHI: Daily 4, 10
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30 p.m.

POONA RACES

Many Favourites Oblige

Turf King Annexes The Willingdon Cup By Five Lengths

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The penultimate day of the Poona racing season was decided in bright weather when firm favourites prevailed the moderate attendance.

Ibn Hilal who was a joint favourite with Mansur Abdullah annexed the Shiraz Plate (Div. I the opening event of the day. Mujbil Hamid made a tardy beginning and did well to finish fourth in spite of his old age.

Defiant, the market choice, annexed the Shiraz Plate (Div. II) from Full Moon.

The Deccan Plate (Div. I) was captured by two lengths by No Wonder who had a big following Princess Best who also had a lot of betting scored by 2 1/2 lengths in the Deccan Plate (Div II).

TURF KING ATONES

Turf King was the easiest winner of the day to score five lengths victory in the Willingdon Cup race. He made a bad beginning and put in splendid run in the straight. Though this animal got beaten in all previous occasions, this big verdict indicates that the Kolhapur stable at last have found out a great country-bred stayer and hope that he will do well in company of thoroughbreds in the near future.

Don't Shoot came at the right time to hold Mormon at bay in the October Plate and rewarded Rs. 50 to each winning ticket holder.

The topweighted Linguaphone was easy winner in the Caledonian Handicap. The much-fancied Royal Alliance ran below expectations.

Sibbritt scored a Double while Jadhav, Smart, B. MacQuade, Carr and Roberts rode a winner each.

The Daily Double event was distributed amongst 62 persons each getting Rs. 60-8-0 each and the Treble found nine winners each getting Rs. 548-8-0.

Details :—

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr J H Sorabjee's IBN HILAL 8-9 Amir Ahmad 1
Mr P R Mehta's ALWAR 8-13 cd 8-6 P Khade 2
Mr Hamad Juweli's MANSUR ABDULLAH 8-9 Bhoopsingh 3
Mr P B Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9-0 cd 8-7 Mullsingh 4
Not run : Arab Shah 8-0.
Won by short head. 1 length, 5 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 25 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 14.
Trainer : Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Sulleman Khalid's DEFIANT 8-9 Jadhav 1
Mr A I C Rahimtoola's FULL MOON 9-0 Evans 2
Mr S A Poonawalla's MA'ADI KARB 8-9 cd 8-2 Amir Ahmad 3
Mr A R A Wahab's MAHOOT 8-13 cd 8-6 Narayan Singh 4
Not run : Great Moghul 9-3.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths
Time : 1 minute 25 1/5 seconds
Tote paid : Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21
Trainer : Mahomed Jamoor.

THE DECCAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P Ghatge's NO WONDER 8-7 Sibbritt 1
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's SAVOYARD 8-7 Marrable 2
Mr C A Murad's FIROUZE 8-7 Southey 3
Mr M R Bhagwe's BEVIN BOY 8-7 Mohd. Khan 4
Not run : Yodle 8-7 and Air Ace 8-7.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 68.
Trainer : B R Patel

THE DECCAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr G Dharamsey's PRINCESS BEST 8-4 cd 8-6 Smart 1
Mr Hasan M Hoosein's FIRDOUSE 8-4 Mohd. Khan 2
Mr A Svamvur's AUSSIE GIRL 8-4 Roberts 3
Mr A Farah's MEMJABIN 8-4 Carr 4
Not run : Unpesca 8-4 and Sailor's Gift 8-4.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths. 6 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12
Trainer : A M Khairaz

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Saleh Hassan's SAHRAN 8-13 B McQuade 1
Mr M A Tyebjee's AL RA'EED 8-13 Burn 2
Mr Saleh Moosa's TAJ NIZAM 9-0 Roberts 3
Mr Sulleman Khalid's KUHAILAN AN-WAH 9-2 cd 8-9 Bhoopsingh 4
Not run : Fil Fil 9-6, Canter 8-13 and Patrol 8-7.
Won by 3 lengths, head, neck.
Time . 1 minute 24 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 29 and Rs. 84.
Trainer : Owner.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's TURF KING 7-7 Sibbritt 1
Mr G Subbarow's EAGER TIT 8-7 Burn 2
H H the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 9-13 Brace 3
Mr Osman Chotani's OSMAN PASHA 7-7 cd 7-9 Raffaele 4
Not run : Fable 9-11 and Lakhpat 8-0.
Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time : 2 minutes 3 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18.
Trainer : F Bullock.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's DON'T SHOOT 9-0 Carr 1
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's MORMON 8-4 Sibbritt 2
Mr F A Irani's COUGAR 9-0 Jadhav ... 3
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY IN THE BARN 7-11 cd 7-6 Amir Ahmad 4
Not run : Sunny Morn 8-2 and Legendary 7-11.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18.
Trainer : J Thompson.

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr A Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 9-4 Roberts 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8-2 Jadhav 2
Mrs Justice's AQUAFORTIS 7-9 Shanker 3
Mr A Higgins' LEVANT 8-7 Walsh 4
Not run : School Quad 8-9, Radio Man 7-5, and Baghdad Bandit 7-8.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths. 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 58 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 19 and Rs. 64.
Trainer : L H Hewitt.

I. F. C. Shield Tournament

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

In the replayed semi-final of the I. F. C., Shield Tournament the Aryans Club Calcutta beat the Greer Sporting, Calcutta, by two goals to one.

Himalayan Tennis Tournament Results

DARJEELING, Oct. 4.

Madan Mohan Winner of the Calcutta Hard Court Singles Championship this year, defeated Henson to-day in mens singles open final of the Himalayan Tennis Tournament in three straight sets.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Herbert were among the large crowd that witnessed the match. Madan Mohan started confidently, but henson gave a tough oppositionn in the first two sets, in the third set, however Henson became erratic and lost the set 6/0.

K. B. Madan won the junior singles beating Plunkett with ease, conceding only two games, while in singles handicap final Nestor eliminated Apcar in three sets.

Results:—Men's singles open final: Madan Mohan beat Henson 6/2, 6/3, 6/0.

Men's singles handicap final: Nestor beat Apcar 6/1, 6/8, 6/3.

Junior singles final: K. B. Madan beat Plunkett 6/1, 6/1.—A. P.

Duff Cooper For Maymyo

RANGOON, Oct. 4.

Mr. Duff Cooper, accompanied by the Lady Diana Duff Cooper, left for Maymyo last night. On the eve of his departure, he told the pressmen that he had no statement to make.—A. P.

Lt.-Colonels W. C. Spackman, I.M.S. and J. D. Huban I.M.S., Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and N.-W. F. Province respectively are appointed members of the Medical Council of India.

Constitutional Reforms In Gwalior State

Maharaja's Proclamation: Non-Official Elected Majority For Praja Sabha: Liberal Franchise: Special Seats For Backward Classes

(From Gwalior State Publicity Officer).

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's Proclamation of constitutional Reforms on the Vijay Dashmi Day is a generous fulfilment of his keen desire to associate his people in a real and effective manner in the work and responsibilities of the Government.

On the 14th June 1939, it will be recalled, His Highness was pleased to grant to his subjects important political concessions and the announcements made now are a step forward in that direction. It is significant that in the present proclamation certain adjustments of a momentous nature have been made within the framework of the scheme announced in 1939 and the interval that has elapsed between the two proclamations has been thus fully utilised for devising measures for the fulfilment of His Highness' benign intention to provide for greater and more effective association of his people in the administration of the State.

Of this most convincing proof is furnished by the fact that the strength of the Praja Sabha, or the Lower House, which was formerly 85 has been raised to 90 and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives of the people. A non-official elected majority is thus provided for the Lower House. Similarly both the Chambers, the Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive according to the new Proclamation.

EQUAL STATUS FOR BOTH HOUSES

Both the Houses will have the right to discuss the heads of the State budget and Bills may now originate in either Chamber but shall not be deemed to have been passed by it unless they have been agreed to by both the Chambers whether without amendments or with such amendments as are agreed to by both Chambers and finally assented to by the Ruler. Thus in respect of the power of Legislation, no Chamber can now be regarded in any sense as a dominant body in relation to the other.

Durbar have further enlarged the powers and functions of both the Houses in various ways in their latest Proclamation. The scope of matters relating to "ecclesiastical affairs", "Constitution" and, Jagirs and Jagirdars matters excluded from the purview of the legislature under the Proclamation of 1939, has now been specifically defined by Clause 11 of the Proclamation. As regards ecclesiastical affairs it has been made clear that only questions relating to State endowed religious institutions and affecting the religious observances and practices of those institutions will be outside the purview of the legislature.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Durbar's liberality towards the minorities and their solicitude for the Backward classes are amply evidenced in the provisions in the Proclamation relating to Franchise and Constituencies. There are 55 constituencies for the Praja Sabha of which 50 have been framed on territorial basis and 5 on non-territorial basis. Of the former 43 are rural and 7 urban constituencies. The 5 non-territorial constituencies are designed to represent important special interests. Of these 2 are Jagirdars' constituencies, 1 labour, 1 commerce and 1 industry constituency.

The communities and interests to which special protection has been afforded are the Muslim community, the Bhils, the Backward classes and Women. To each of these minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha and provision has been made to the effect that in the event of any of these classes and interests failing to secure through territorial electorates the number of seats guaranteed to it the Durbar will at once take steps to increase by nomination its representation to the extent of the deficiency.

To the Muslims 7 seats have been guaranteed in Praja Sabha and it has been further provided in the event of the results of the election in the territorial constituencies being unfavourable to them the deficiency will be made good by nominating from among the Muslim candidates who have been unsuccessful at the election. The communities and interests to which seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha are the Muslims and Women.

Karachi Pentangular

Europeans All Out For 61 Runs

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament commenced this morning with a match between the Europeans and Parsis before a small crowd in bright and sunny weather. The Europeans who won the toss batted first, and before lunch, were all out for 61 runs.

Teams:—Europeans: Dixon, Lumsden, Johnson, Sprawson, Lemesuirier, Wontner, Holmes, Hostler, Kelberer, Hawkins, and eleventh man Franklin who was absent

Parsis:—M J Mobed, J K Irani, N Sidhwa, D D Mama, R P Sarkari, C R Minwalla, B D Jagus, J C Mody, S R Navalwalla, K S Kabraji and T M Kamdin.

UNPROMISING START.

An unpromising start marked the European innings when Lumsden gave a catch in the slips to M J Mobed at seven. Now associated with Johnson, Dixon, the European skipper, playing confidently raised the score to 38, when he cocked up an easy catch off J. D. Mody into his hands. The third wicket added nine runs to the total and the dismissal of Lemesuirier marked the beginning of a further collapse, three more players being out when the total stood at 48. The Parsi bowlers had the batsmen at their mercy, and the whole European innings terminated in 85 minutes play for a total of 61 runs.

The Parsis who commenced batting a few minutes before lunch started equally unpromisingly when J. K. Irani was bowled by Hostler in the second over for one. At lunch the Parsis had scored three runs for one wicket.

SCORES:—EUROPEANS FIRST INNINGS.

B D Jagus b M J Mobed	.....	22
Lumsden b Minwalla	.....	4
Johnson b M. J Mobed	.....	20
Sprawson lbw B. M. J. Mobed	...	1
Lemesuirier b J. D. Mody	.....	1
Wontner b M. J. Mobed	.....	1
Holmes c and b J. D. Mody	.....	3
Hostler not out	.....	8
Kelberer run out	.....	1
Extras	.....	0
Total	.....	61

Analysis:—C R. Minwalla 6/0/15/1 B. D. Jagus 5/0/23/0 J. D. Mody 8/3/13/2 M. J 7/3/10/4.

"Hindu-Muslim Unity"

MR. MAKHMOOR'S LECTURE

Mr. J. Makhmoor, the well-known Congress worker of Rajputana, will deliver a public lecture on Hindu-Muslim Unity at the Pavilion, on Play ground Road., Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

The meeting has been arranged under the auspices of the Vile Parle Association.

I. F. C. Shield Draw

LUCKNOW, October 3.

The second semi-final of the I.F.C. Shield Tournament played this afternoon between the Aryans Club Calcutta, and the Greer Sporting Club Calcutta, resulted in a draw each side scoring two goals.—A. P.

GESTAPO ON THE DEFENSIVE

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The general impression conveyed in recent information from oppressed Europe is that a great change is taking place in the morale and political outlook of the peoples now suffering under German rule. The Germans themselves, through the measures they are taking, supply added evidence to this.

Their complicated machinery of presecution and repression is of course functioning as usual, but with this difference, that for the first time since the outbreak of war, the Gestapo is obliged to take defensive rather than purely offensive action.

There could be no better revelation of the situation than the appalling wave of terror that is spreading through the occupied countries. This is not a spontaneous outbreak of unrest. The Germans would infinitely have preferred to let sleeping dogs lie in Europe while they are concentrating all their forces against Russia. But their hopes, perhaps their expectations, have been falsified

A few short months ago a numb fatalism prevailed even among those who in their secret hearts had not quite given up hope of a victory for the Democracies. Today instead of merely waiting for the day of liberation, thousands upon thousands of them have found a new resolve to make their own contribution to the cause of freedom, risking their own lives. Clearly the growth of this spirit fundamentally alters the political situation. It cannot be attributed to local causes only, to the demands made by the Russian campaign upon the German armies of occupation and their camp followers of the Gestapo.

In many districts certainly the opposition has benefited by the substitution of inferior and less experienced military units for the younger soldiers who have gone to fight on the eastern front. The manifestations of unrest and defiance must be regarded rather as symptomatic of a general revival based on the political conviction that not only must Germany be beaten but that her eventual defeat can be achieved.

While anti-German activities make themselves felt in almost every country that the Germans have overrun the methods used vary according to the national character and spirit. The Yugoslavs, for example, fight openly without regard for the odds and consequences.

The tactics of the Czechs are perhaps more scientific, but certainly no less effective, considering that the industrial output of the Protectorate has declined by no less than 30 per cent in recent months. This is the cumulative result of a carefully organised and well-timed campaign of passive resistance and sabotage

Reports from Norway indicate that the hard core of national resistance has not been broken by the terror drive, especially against the trade union movement. German threats to introduce further measures against sabotage and insurrections tell their own tale.

Turning to France, the Paris radio announced again on September 20 that drastic steps would be taken to prevent assaults on Germans and that should there be any repetition of these attacks the whole population must endure the consequences

It is noteworthy that unrest in Occupied France appears to be mainly centred in the capital.

In the Low Countries too the Germans have their work cut out to deal with the ever-increasing resourcefulness and courage shown by the Belgians and Dutch.

Even in Unoccupied France criticism of Admiral Darlan and his policy of full collaboration with Germany is becoming more outspoken and more widespread A letter addressed to Darlan by Professor Basdevant, an eminent authority on international law, giving reasons for his resignation from the post of Juridical Consultant at the Foreign Office, is being widely circulated throughout the unoccupied territory Professor Basdevant states frankly that in his opinion Darlan is acting far in excess of France's obligations to Germany as laid down in the terms of the Armistice.

Considerable interest has been aroused too by General de Corel de la Laurencie's letter to the Prime Minister which expresses the author's belief that the only hope for France's future lies in victory for the Anglo-American bloc.

It is clear that the Germans true in a victory in the east and the subsequent release of troops for other duties to enable them to stamp out disaffection in the north and west. Were they able to move large forces for this purpose, their success would be conditioned by the political stimulus, reinforced by active support, forthcoming from the Democracies for their Allies.

There is no gainsaying that the oppressed people are looking for action from our side. Should the Germans be again in a position to hold a heavy hand over these countries, as before the Russian campaign began, they would undoubtedly use to the full against this country anything that could be adduced as evidence of our failure to prove our good faith.

IS IT REALISM OR VULGARISM?

PRESIDENT OF GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE HITS OUT AT MODERN WRITERS

"True literature knows no difference of cast, creed, or colour; and it must be so; for literature is the visible symbol of man's culture, his progress and activities, his hopes, and ambitions", said Mr. Ardeshir Khabardar, the well-known Gujarati poet, in his presidential address at the 14th session of the Gujarati Literary Conference, held at Hansraj Morarji Public Hall, Andheri, on Saturday afternoon.

Delegates from all over Gujarat came to participate in the Conference.

INDEX OF MAN'S PROGRESS

The poet said that literature alone was the true history of the manifold activities of man. It was in fact a living fountain of all that was good and beautiful in the culture of mankind.

RELIGIOUS BASIS OF ART

Religion alone, according to the poet, was the foundation of all art and literature. There was danger of art and literature lapsing into degradation if they were separated from their age-old association with religion, meaning thereby, truth.

"VULGARITIES" FROM THE WEST

Referring to modern Gujarati literature, the poet deplored that much of it was polluted by the vulgarities imported from the West. There prevailed an unfortunate belief among the people, that whatever there was from the West was wholesome, and thus much that was rotten and unwholesome was published in the name of progress. Freedom had degenerated into licence. New "isms" were born in the western countries at every hour, and they all found their way into Gujarati literature. Youthful authors were too impatient to test these new "isms" in the light of truth. They were allured by its lustre, and were too anxious to introduce them into their own literature. Thus one saw in the present day Gujarati poetry, novels, and short-stories, features, which were foreign to us, and which did not exist in our social and domestic life.

Appealing to those present to stop the spread of this rot, the speaker said, that in the name of realism some of the well-known Gujarati writers were even, making excursions into such literary fields so as to pander to the grosser instincts of man, and there was an unfortunate tendency to consider this as high-grade literature.

LITERATURE AND VILLAGE UPLIFT

Describing the trend of literature for village uplift, the speakers said that as literature spread among the lower strata of society, its progress was sure to be rapid. It was necessary for writers with experience of village life to make use of their talents for the benefit of rural population. Writings in simple and lucid style were sure to be useful and effective. The rural population was the very back-bone of society, and was actuated with the same passions, desires, and ambitions as the rest of India. Literary writers should evince greater interest in their domestic and other problems, and try to shove them in a scientific manner.

GUJERATI AND PARSIS

The president then proceeded to describe the utter neglect towards Gujarati language which existed in the High Schools of the presidency. The proprietors of all these schools only took care to see that a larger number of students passed their matriculation through their schools every year. Even the parents seemed to have forgotten that examinations were for knowledge, and not knowledge for examination. The child's mind was built up on the basis of the mother-tongue, and if this basic training was not properly imparted to the child, education was apt to remain imperfect. It was high time to effect changes in the present method of education in the high schools so as to enable Gujarati children to imbibe their mother-tongue in a masterly way. In this connection the speaker urged Parsis to take up once again to Gujarati and to learn to write that language in a simple and lucid style.

After urging the desirability of holding literary conferences every year, he suggested that the Art Exhibition which always accompanied Shahitya-Parishad should be abolished as it was a costly affair. Another suggestion that he made was that lectures should be arranged in Gujaraties in the cities and towns of Gujarat. Another suggestion was to start a bi-yearly magazine giving a clear account of the activities of the Conference.

MR. V. L. MEHTA'S SPEECH

In welcoming the delegates and representatives to the conference, Mr. V. L. Mehta referred to the change that had occurred in the national and international situation since they met last. The war had disrupted social and economic life in several European countries, and given a set back to cultural progress.

The speaker paid a tribute to the late Dr. Tagore, and next referred to the ancient cultural traditions of the suburban districts of Bombay. The cave temples of Andheri, Jogeshwari, and Mandapeshwar were illustrative of this old world culture. So were the churches, monasteries, and schools of the Roman Catholic faith of more modern times. In recent times Gujaraties had made their abode in the suburbs of Bombay in increasing numbers. He referred to the service rendered to the cultural life of Gujarat by the late Narsingrao P. Divetia, the famous poet of the last generation, and the late Mr. Kanayalal H. Vakil, the noted art critic, both of whom were for the best period of their life residents of the suburbs of Bombay.

At the outset a resolution electing Kavi Khabardar to the chair was moved by Diwan Bahadur Zaveri, when glowing tributes were paid to this gifted Gujerati poet. The resolution was carried unanimously.

In the morning a meeting of the central body was held under the chairmanship of Mr K. M. Munshi when the report of the activities of the conference was passed

The conference will continue to-day (Sunday).

SHEDS CROCODILE TEARS OVER SLAUGHTER

Hitler's Speech "Wail Of Apology"

LONDON, Oct. 4.

"Nazism is being found out and the chiefs see the storm to come", declares the "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial which describes Hitler's speech yesterday as a "wail of apology".

"Hitler was put upon the stage again for a desperate effort to smooth the German people's discontent, to counteract their 'unfairness' "to him of which Dr Goebbels' propaganda had complained on the previous day and to ally the fears of 'separation of the chief and the people confessed on yesterday's platform"

Contrasting Hitler's refrain that Germany did not will this struggle", with a similar utterance of German leaders in the last war, the "Daily Telegraph" continues", Nazi war lord is no less pathetic and hysterical than the exile of Doorn".

In a wicked world Hitler is the only ruler with the will to peace. He laboured heavily and long to explain how his resolutely peaceful intent came to drive the German army into a death struggle with Russia and one thing he did make clear—that, shedding crocodile tears over the slaughter, he is alarmed by the surge of distruct and despondency in the Reich".

Referring to Hitler's account of the number of Russian prisoners and the booty taken the "Daily Telegraph" recalls his astronomical and fabulous figures of tonnage sunk in the battle and the Atlantic, and adds, "this autumn, the Reich hears official excuses for the failure of the Luftwaffe and the U-boat and we increase our rations".

The "Manchester Guardian" says "Hitler speaks with warmth and emotion of all nations that have sent soldiers to fight under the Swastika against Russia 'from the Arctic to the Black Sea'

Finns, Italians, Hungarians, Spaniards, Croats, Belgians, Dutch, Norwegians, French, they sound like the echo of Napleon's grand army.

He did not add that he had turned Europe into a vast prison or that the German name is equally hated by the victims of German violence and the victims of German friendship".

U. S. Press Comment

DEMOCRACY GRINDS SLOWLY BUT GRINDS FINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

"The impassioned voice and twisted brain of Adolf Hitler has given strange pronouncements to the world, but none perhaps quite so strange as that which went out to a waiting world yesterday", says the "New York Herald Tribune" Leader.

"Through all the lies and inconsistencies which studded his speech, Hitler showed an obvious desire to conciliate the conquered peoples.

Some of the blatant boasting of the new-won power was there, but more, far more, of the wheedling that marked the early days of Nazism when the Fuehrer sought to blind the world to his aims of conquest.

So far as his claims to his complete defeat of the Russians are concerned, they must wait on the events for judgment.

There is no real evidence apart from Hitler's own words."

The "New York Times" in a Leader captioned "According To Plan" declares, "outraged humanity and insulted democracy, like the mills of the gods grind slowly but grind exceeding small.

The plans and victories of Hitler raise more enemies.

He will learn something more of America's plans when President Roosevelt speaks some day next week.

The year 1942 is coming—and 1943. What will Hitler tell his people then What winter help. What wintry cheer will be able to bring them? For whether or not he brings them victories he cannot bring back their dead, cannot bring them the respect and affection of mankind, cannot bring them peace."—Reuter.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

DECEMBER
New York, October 4

Previous closing	17.19
To-day's opening	17.25
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	17.34
Difference	+15

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 225

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 4

New York cotton displayed better trend following yesterday's decline. As traders were more interested, prices moved up steadily under scattered enquiry.

Trading in December began at 17.25 i.e. six points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade and local buying with better feeling inducing continued support. December finally closed at 17.34.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

October (unquoted) unquoted
December (17.17/17) 17.25/25
March (17.42/42) 17.48/47

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, October 4

SEEDS

Castorseeds October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta October/November (£19 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October/November (£12 3/16 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast October/November (£18 1/2 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee October/November (£61 nominal) £61 nominal
Lightning October/November (£56 nominal) £56 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8d buyers) closed
Forward November (13 5/8d sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/4 buyers; £256 1/2 sellers. Irregular) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, October 4

A slightly better undertone was in evidence. Plantings received some investment support and Textiles were in renewed request. The market closed with a hesitant mood.

Transaction reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day :—

Indo Commercial Bank 51/8, Indian Bank 51/4 sl; Sitarams 81; 81/8; 82; Kalaparar 321; Cambodia ord 10/12; Mettur 176; Rangavilas 64/8; Kothari Textiles ord 12/8 xd; Velliamattam 24/11; Rajagiri 9/9; 9/8 cd; Midlands 8; 8/1; 7/15; Kalpettas 20 odd lot; 24/4; Cochin Malabar 8/11, 8/10; Cochin Rubber 15/12; Mlamallay ord 25/8; Periyar 7/4; 7/8; Thirumbadi 2/3/6; 2/4; Chembras 5/5; 5/7; Coonoor Tea 5; Vaikundam 10/12; Ayre Manis ord 13; Udayagiri 8/4 cd; Nilambur 12/5; 12/2 small lot; Tropicals 21/15, 21/14; Be Be 7/7; Cavunals 9; Cochin Power 8/14; 5 1/2 per cent South Madras Electricals Debentures 109/12; 110/8; Travancore Sugars 15; 16/2; Mysore Paper 17/10, 17/8; Mysore Lamps 11/14 cd; Mettur Chemical ord 13/4; 13/6; Spencer ord 5/15; Do Be pref 10/4; 10/6; A V Thomas 18/8; India Nuts 2/6; Indian Steel Rolling ord 8/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : Oct. 3.

T T London on New York 4.02½/4.03½, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON WHEAT

London : Oct. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe 21/3 Oct/Nov quoted
Barletta Russo 21/3 Oct/Nov quoted
South Australian 27/6 Oct/Nov quoted

LONDON RUBBER

London : Oct. 3.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 13-1/4.

Tagavi To Thana Garden Cultivators

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned special grants for 'tagavi' advances to garden cultivators and other agriculturists in the Thana District. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been made for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, to garden cultivators and others in the Bassein and Palghar talukas and another allotment of Rs. 27,000 for 'tagavi' loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, to agriculturists in the Vada peta and the Kalyan taluka for repairs to field bunds. A part of the allotment of Rs. 20,000 will be utilised to enable garden cultivators and agriculturists to replant their plantation trees. The repayment of these loans will commence in January 1943, and will be completed by January, 1947.

The Government has also directed that, since many persons who had suffered from the cyclone of 1940 have again suffered damage from the recent floods, the recovery of the first instalment of the loan granted to such persons (which falls due in January 1942) should be postponed till January 1943.

RICE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1941/42 :—

On an average of the five year ending 1939/40 the area under Rice in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.2 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between June and August 1941.

(Estimates up to 15th September 1941) :—

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area British Districts 1,732 thousand acres and Indian States 510 thousand acres. Total 2,242 thousand acres; 1.5 per cent below corresponding area last year but 1.1 per cent above decennial average at same date. Area increased in North Gujarat and West Karnatak but decreased elsewhere Province due insufficient rains at time of sowing and transplanting. Due inadequate and irregular precipitation crop growth arrested many parts Province and condition only fair. More rain urgently needed everywhere to promote normal development. Crop damaged to some extent by caterpillars in parts Surat and West Khandesh Districts.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, October 4

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, October 4

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London, October 4

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, October 4

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 4

There was no trading during the night session.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay : Oct. 4.
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s.	220	201	202
10 1/2s.	219	220	221
20 1/2s.	322	323	324
40s.	535	540	545

Quotations for 6 1/2s., 10 1/2s. and 40s. are nominal.

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay : Oct. 4.

Pepper ready	89	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15	88	0	0
Ginger ready	37	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15	30	8	0

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay : Oct. 4.

Wheat January	0	7	6
Wheat May	0	12	6
Linseed May	1	2	0
Groundnut February	5	12	0
Castorseed May	6	0	0
Cottonseed January	2	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement	0	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement	0	5	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay : Oct. 4.

Bengal Fine	133/36
Berar	144/49
C. P. 1	191/93
C. P. 2	164/69
Khandesh	204/14
Muglai	114/19
Broach	190/95
Broach Low	155/65

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : Oct. 4.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		34	954
Central India		685	.....
Barsi and Nagar	101	1,709	110
Berar	52	1,446	23
Central Provinces	162	3,460	.....
Total Oomras	315	7,334	1,087
Dholeras	215	7,420	364
N.-W. Provinces		733	.....
Rajputana		18	.....
Sind-Punjab	376	9,438	17,550
Broach	300	2,401	182
Coompta & Dharwar	226	3,423	4,626
Westerns-Northerns		2,379	5,127
Cocanada			170
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		2,980	.....
Total	1,432	34,825	29,106

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1941/42	1940/41
Receipts to date 3-10-41	851000	1029000
Receipts yesterday 3-10-1941	27000	45000
Export to date 26-9-41	110000	129000
Stock at Ports 26-9-41	3173000	2824000
Stock at interior towns do.	2322000	2058000
Quantity in sight 26-9-41	1681000	1544000

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay : Oct. 4.

Linseed	8	7	0
Wheat January	5	6	0
Wheat May	6	5	3

Metal Exchange Quotations

Bombay : Oct. 4.

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 96, 28—88, 35—87/8, 42—86/12, 49-56—85/12.
Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 101/100, 24—98, 28—97, 35—96, 42—95, 49-56—94.
Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 54. Rosita Rs. 52. Country make Rs. 43. Piglead 'B.M.' refined Rs. 23/12 per cwt.
Tin Ingot Pennang Rs. 54/6 per qr.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Posh Rs. 87/12
Piglead 'B.M.' Aso Rs. 23/4. Magsar Rs. 23/8. Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 53/5. Magsar Rs. 53/12.
Market Tone :—Steady.

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

New York, October 3
CORRESPONDING

	Season to-date	This Season Week	1940-41 to-date	1940 week
Total in sight (excluding linters)	2,154	473	1,944	500
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	1,669	225	1,168	220
Exports from U. S. Ports	121	11	152	23
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,189	—	2,861
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,543	—	2,181
Receipts at U. S. Ports	831	124	1,040	120

N.B. All in thousands of bales.
Certificated stocks are placed at 116,000 bales.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Rains Likely In Konkan And Gujarat

POONA, October 4

There have been locally heavy rain in Deccan and Southeast Madras. Rainfall has been widespread in Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast and local in north Hyderabad.

A few falls occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, Gujarat and Konkan.

Chief amounts of rainfall : Cuddalore and Vellore 4 inches each; Bijapur and Bangalore 3 each; Gopalpur, Salem and Calingapatam 2 each; Trichinopoly 1 1/2; Dehra Dun, Veraval, Malegaon, Belgaum, Gadag, Madura, Kodaikanal and Cuddapah 1 each.

Temperatures continue higher than usual in Northwest.

Forecast until 5th evening : There will be widespread rain in North Konkan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Presidency outside Malabar. Rainfall will extend to Sind, South Rajputana and West Central India. Local showers likely in Malabar and South Konkan. Elsewhere, no large change anticipated. Heavy rainfall warning for the next forty-eight hours. Heavy rain likely locally in Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast and Mysore. Moderate to heavy rain may occur in Gujarat.—A.P.

Hailstorm In Rajkot

RAJKOT, October 4

Reports of showers beyond Jetalsay on the Junagad side have been received here yesterday. From midnight yesterday Rajkot experienced a hailstorm upto early morning The Cyclonic wind was accompanied by rain. The groundnut position is considered the same except that withering has been prevented.—A.P.

D. BYRAMJI 4-10-41.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 26th September :—

1. Demand Liabilities :	
(a) In India	205,82,44,000
(b) In Burma	11,99,92,000
2. Time Liabilities :	
(a) In India	103,83,99,000
(b) In Burma	4,50,53,000
3. Cash :	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes :—	
(a) In India	7,14,39,000
(b) In Burma	53,000
(ii) Burma Notes :—	
(a) In India	14,000
(b) In Burma	73,61,000
(iii) Rupee Coin :	
(a) In India	1,12,01,000
(b) In Burma	1,64,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin :	
(a) In India	40,15,000
(b) In Burma	44,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	48,75,38,000
5. Advances :—	
(a) In India	109,96,66,000
(b) In Burma	3,86,37,000
6. Bills Discounted :	
(a) In India	3,49,09,000
(b) In Burma	3,75,000

Comparative statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	26-9-1941	19-9-1941	27-9-1940	1-9-1939
1. Demand Liabilities in India & Burma	217,82,36 11,99,92	218,66,93 11,52,97	165,49,15 7,69,25	141,39,78 7,03,29
2. Time Liabilities in India & Burma	108,34,52 4,50,53	107,26,44 4,51,79	101,36,47 3,59,34	106,46,46 4,22,12
3. Total cash in India & Burma	9,42,91 76,22	9,45,06 75,66	8,10,24 44,41	7,29,82 59,37
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	48,75,38	47,60,52	46,29,91	25,27,75
5. Advances in India & Burma	113,83,03 3,86,37	115,07,15 4,25,59	111,65,80 3,65,93	105,65,08 4,12,92
6. Bills discounted in India & Burma	3,52,84 3,75	3,84,52 3,73	1,61,59 9,61	3,86,74 29,45

Reserve Bank Board Meeting

MADRAS, October 4

A meeting of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India will be held in Madras on Monday, the 6th instant. Sir M. Nanavathi, Deputy Governor, arrived in Madras last evening in connection with the meeting. Sir James Taylor, the Governor, and other members of the Board are expected to arrive here to-morrow.—A.P.

THE AGA KHAN

Nation Requires Services For Ending Deadlock

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

May we know, where His Highness the Aga Khan is at present? We miss him very much to-day. For, (1) The Aga Khan has been an able Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity for years past.

(2) He has been a great Friend of Gandhiji.

(3) He had worked with Gandhiji, in India and abroad, for bettering the status and condition of our countrymen in British Colonies etc.

(4) With Gandhiji he had collaborated at the Second Round Table Conference in London.

(5) The Aga Khan was one of the Founders and Pillars of the Muslim League.

(6) If he were in our midst to-day, he would prove himself most useful in ending the present deadlock, and in easing the communal tension.

(7) Will Lord Linlithgow invite the Aga Saheb to India, and secure his co-operation in tackling the present situation?

WAR STIMULATES BUTTON INDUSTRY

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (By Mail).

The metal button industry is among the smaller industries of the State which are financially on a sound footing.

It started on its career in 1916 and has grown steadily increasing importance so that to-day there are altogether 16 button factories in the dominions, some of them turning out buttons by the thousand for war purposes.

The output of these factories varies from 500 to 80,000 buttons per day and the articles manufactured include a variety of fancy work on metal, engraved and inlaid with enamel or lac worked in floral and other designs with all the rainbow hues.

Much of the manufactured product is consumed within the State but there has been a growing demand from British India in recent years, specially after the commencement of the war.

Many of the factories are busy now with army requirements such as coat buttons, buckles, hooks, etc. In the past 18 months the local factories have manufactured and supplied for army use some 3,300,000 gross of galvanised buttons and about 53,000 gross of brass eyelets.

At the present rate of expansion it would not be surprising if these factories in course of time meet all the Indian requirements and imports from Japan, Germany and other foreign countries are finally brought to an end, thus saving the country lakhs of rupees every year and giving employment to thousands of Indians.

The sales organisation of the industry however is still in a primitive condition. Modern salesmanship is almost unknown, there are no outside agents appointed.

In short the whole industry is based on the old village industry lines and requires to be modernised and brought into line with other modern industries.

ARE STUDENTS DIRT OF THE SOIL?

"Are students really the dirt of the soil" was the subject of a public debate under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union at Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening, by a narrow majority the students decided that the students were nothing of the sort.

Mr. S. K. Karanjia who opened the debate said that Acharya Kripalani was right in calling the students the dirt of the soil, for dirt was the richest part of the earth. In the same way students were the richest part of the nation, the hope of the future.

UNWARRANTED REMARKS.

Mr. Sushil Daru, the leader the opposition, said that the students ought to have the right to differ from the Congress if they honestly felt so, and that Mr. Kripalani's remarks were unwarranted. It was also a mis-statement to say that student organisations did nothing but talk and pass resolutions which were never implemented.

He drew the attention of the House to the work done by student bodies for the spread of literacy, and for communal unity and the agitation they had carried on for the democratisation of the universities.

Mr. Bhave, also for the proposition, criticised the students for taking so little interest in workers and peasants' organisations.

Mr. Ramesh Sanghvi and Mr. Joachim Dias supported the opposition, while Mr. Manekar and others spoke for the proposition.

COMMUNALISM AMONG STUDENTS

Mr. K. A. Abbas, who presided said in his concluding remarks, that so far as the outside world was concerned, he would be the first one to say that there was nothing wrong with the student world. But it was necessary that the students searched their hearts and found out if they had done all that could be done by them for the country.

He felt sure that those among the speakers who had denounced non-violence, did not seriously mean it. It was because he felt one with the students that he felt ashamed of such incidents as the one in which a literary figure like Professor Atre was assaulted by students

Another point against which Mr. Abbas felt very strongly was the rise of communal student bodies, equally bad was the split in student ranks.

"So long as students are divided, and are communal, they are dust and dirt; but by uniting you can become the pillars of the future" he concluded.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, OCT. 5.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (8 6 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far-East. 5 Zohra Jan. 5-20 Mashuq Ali Khan. 5-40 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 6-15 Bhajan Lal. 6-30 Mohammad Husain. 6-45 Zohra Jan. 7 Mashuq Ali Khan. 7-15 Kitabon ki Baten: Review of Urdu books. 7-30 For villagers only 8-15 Mohammad Husain. 8-30 Zohra Jan. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 It has happened, or Sohni on Jaltarang. 9-50 Bhajan Lal. 10 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 10-25 Zohra Jan.

Bombay 1—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m Folk Dance Tune. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Screen Hits. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sound News. 9-25 Sentimental songs. 9-35 Bhajans. 9-45 Vimal Patki 10 S. Parsekar. 10-15 Nisar Ahmad. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-15 V. D. Ambhaikar. 11-30 News-Play (Gujarati). 11-45 Kannada Songs. 12 noon Shoor Maratha. 12-15 p.m. Gujarati Geets. 12-30 Shyam-Bansiwala. 12-40 V.S. Nasikkar. 12-50 Tunes alike. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Bai Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 V. D. Ambhaikar. 5-25 I. M. Pannikar (Karnatic music). 5-40 News in M. 5-45 News in G. 5-50 Prabhu Mahima. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani 6-10 Ghalib's Ghazal. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Bai Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 7 A I R Quartet: Durga. 7-15 Allah Rakha. 7-30 Pinakin Trivedi and Party. 7-45 Vimal Patki or Indian music. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Topical talk or news commentary (B B C). 8-45 News-Play in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Sir Hamilton Harty conducts the Halle Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bom. 1. 8-5 K. L. Saigal. 8-15 Jaltarang solo 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bom. 1. 8-50 Master Ratnakant. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bom. 1. 11 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1. 5 to 5-40 As in Bombay 1. 5-40 A. Kerkar: Sarangi solo. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Avinash Vyas. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bom. 1. 8 V.D. Ambhaikar. 8-20 V.S. Nasikkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-15 Marathi Bhavgeet. 9-25 Khayal. 9-35 Gujarati Geet. 9-45 Tulsi Dasji Bhajan. 9-55 Vichitra Been. 10 Bai Moghu Bai Kurdikar.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Oct. 4.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.
B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4; D D Rs 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs 158, D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 156; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pec. 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80, 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

COTTON MILL SHARES IN DEMAND

Constructions And Cements Harden

STEELS BARELY STEADY

Bombay: October 4.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady with moderate buying and long liquidation. There was increased demand for construction shares, while Mill shares were very steady, but Steels failed to move up.

On Friday the Wall Street market was quiet. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/4 at 55½ and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/4 at 26 1/2 and General Motors were unchanged at 41 1/4.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2130 and after advancing to Rs. 2150 declined to Rs. 2137. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 402 and improved to Rs. 406, but reacted to Rs. 404. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1320 and advanced to Rs. 1335 but reacted to Rs. 1327. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 535 and after advancing to Rs. 539 sagged to 535. Associated Cement and Bombay Burma shares were also very steady. There was good demand for Premier Construction shares which ruled firm. The tone of the market at the close was very steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Oct 4.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	337	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1330	0
100	CENTURY X.D	44[illegible]	0
100	COLABA	2.7	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	4 6	8
100	Coorla	135	0
250	David	257	0
250	Dawn	425	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd	2 6	3
100	FINLAY	245	8
100	GOKAK	258	0
1000	Hindustan	222[illegible]	0
100	Indore	199	0
100	Khatau	231	0
100	KOHINOOR	536	0
250	LAXMI	637	0
100	MORARJI	5355	0
250	Model	205	0
50	MYSORE	32	0
100	NEW GREAT	338	0
100	Oosmanshahi	120	0
100	Phoenix	345	0
25	Sassoon Silk	80	0
1000	Sholapur	422[illegible]	0
50	SIMPLEX	156	0
100	SWADESHI	4[illegible]0	0
100	SWAN	2[illegible]1	0
500	Vishnu	1500	0
100	Western	1402	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115	4
25-50	Central	[illegible]9	12
500	Imperial	1601	0
125-500	Imp Conty.	3[illegible]	0
50-100	India	1[illegible]	0
100	Reserve Bank	109	0
5	Union	7 [illegible]	6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	157	8

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	12	0
100	Empire	107	0
15-10	Jupiter	16	8
20	Mercantile	72	8
155-75	New India	52	12
200	Oriental	45[illegible]0	0
15-50	Vulcan	10	12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	187	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717	8
10	Ajmer X.D.	12	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	155	0
100	Bombay Suburban	18	0
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi	211	4
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	190	0
100	TATA HYDRO	200	0
1000	TATA POWER	1820	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	872	0
100	C Province	109	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	165	0
100	Mandra Bhon	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	98	8
100	Sara Sirajgani	107	0
500	Tanti Valley X.D.	640	0

MININGS

8	Burma Corp.	4	12
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel X.D	33	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	43	0
10	Mucund Iron X.D.	14	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	2140	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	405	8
10	Steel Corporation	20	10

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	628	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	252	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	379	0
125	B. Burmr	532	8
60	Burma Const.	178	0
8sh.	Br B. Petrol	3	6
100	IND. BLEACHING	148	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	50	8
10	Steel Corporation	20	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	605	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	589	0
100	Port Canning	22	8
30	PREMIER Con X.D.	127	0
15	Scindia	26	1
25	Tata Oil	62	12
10	Tata Chemicals	15	0
100	Wimco	2[illegible]	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	157[illegible]	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	613	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T F)	77	12
5	p.c. Central India (T F)	650	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	120	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	117	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	165	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1660	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	153	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: October 4.

Bombay Dyeing (1312) 1320 1332 1325 1327 1330
Century (582) 438 444 441 X-R
Central India (396) 396 409 406 406/8
Kohinoor (529) 535 539 535 536
New Great (333) 330 334 340 338 339 338
Simplex (153) 154 153/8 155 156
Swadeshi (424) 425 434 430 431 430
Associated Cement (152) 156 157
Tramways Ordinary (153) 155
Tata Hydro (190) 190
Tata Power (1835) 1825 1820
Tata Steel Defd (2137) 2130 2145 2137 2150 2140
Tata Steel Ordinary (402) 402 406 404 405/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (152) 152/8 153
Bellapur (252) 252 253 252/8
Bombay Steam (367) 379
Bombay Burma (526) 531 532

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Oct. 4.

Following a decline of 4 pts in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 227 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 224/8 and improved to Rs. 225/12 on scattered buying, but with renewed professional selling prices declined to a new low level of Rs. 223. It may be noted that there is utter absence of buying and prices are declining under Bear pressure. The outlook is gloomy and it is risky to buy cotton even though prices are attractive.

Later on there was extensive speculative selling with a view to attain low price for Indore monthly cut and prices declined to Rs. 220. There was active professional covering and prices improved to Rs. 223 and steadied at Rs. 222/8. Prices further improved to Rs. 224 and finally the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH A/M	Rs. 223/4
OOMRA D/J	Rs. 169/8
OOMRA MARCH	Rs 165/0
BENGAL D/J	Rs. 141/0
BENGAL MARCH	Rs. 142/0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Oct. 3.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	233 1/2	226 1/2	227
Oomra D/J	175 1/2	169	170 3/4
Oomra Mar.	172	166	166 3/4
Bengal D/J	146	141	141
Bengal Mar	147	142	142

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 883 cent pts at 331.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: October 4.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02¾ to 4.03⅛ at London and 4.03 1/2 at N. York.

London Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d for spot and forward was 23 7/16d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 2 6	62 14 6
Aso	Rs. 42 2 6	62 14 0
Kartak	Rs. 42 2 6	62 13 9

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/8.

LONDON SILVER

London: Oct. 3.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

Retail Foodstuffs Prices

Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in the Bombay city published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 3rd October 1941

Article.	Rate per paylee as. ps.
Rice Country Jirasal.	
(Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	13-9 to 14-6
(Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	12-9 to 13-6
(Bhiwandi) No 3 quality	11-6 to 12-6
Patni	8-3 to 9-0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	9-0
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	8-3
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	7-9
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	5-0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	5-6
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	5-9
Gram Banda	6-0
Gram Shahpura	7-6
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	8-0
Turdal Surti Oiled (Superior)	11-0
Masur Dal Superior	8-6
Chana Dal No. 1	8-0
	per lb.
Ghee Hatras	14-0
Ghee Porbunder	Re. 1
Til Oil	3-9
Cocoanut Oil	3-0
Groundnut Oil	3-3
Indian Sugar	2-6
Wimco Matches 40 sticks 2 boxes	0-9
Wimco Matches 60 sticks 2 boxes	1-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: Oct. 3.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	91
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	106 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	113 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	9 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	81
National Bank of India	34

6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	737	8

DEBENTURES

4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb	106	12
5	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	14
5	p.c. Morarji	193	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	8

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, October 4.

Conditions continued to remain steady on the market to-day with prices however showing minor movements. Tata Deferred opened around 2080 and moved between 2090 and 2075 while Tata Ordinaries after opening at 394, ruled steady around 397. Textiles were again well maintained and Bombay Dyeings were better off at 1225. Indian Irons were put at 33/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to day:—
Tata Deferreds (2075) 2080 [illegible] 75
Tata Ordinaries (395) 394 97 96
Tata Ordinary 396, Tata Def [illegible]75 Indian Iron 33/8, Steel Corpn of Ind[illegible] 20/8, Bombay Dyeing 1225, Centra. Ind[illegible] 370, Century X-R 414 Gokak 230 Kohinoor 1292 Kamatex 140, Andhra Valley 1796 Tata Hydro 1[illegible]2, Tata Power 1770 Associated Cement 15[illegible]8, Belapur 228/12 Bombay Burma Old 562/12

GOVT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	9[illegible]14
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96 0
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99 3
3 per cent 1959/52 Loan	100 0
3 1/2 cent 1947/50 Loan	103 4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	104
3 per cent War Bonds	102 6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	14 10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	111-4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	116-0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	127 4

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T	1947 104
4 per cent Im Deb	1947 104
5 per cent M Deb	1965 116 8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 23 0
6 per cent K P T	1956 29 12

Tone:—Steady:—

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: Oct. 4.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	39 10 0
Highest	39 12 0
Lowest	39 5 0
Closing	39 10 6
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	22 14 6
Highest	22 15 6
Lowest	22 12 0
Closing	22 14 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	38 10 0
Highest	38 10 0
Lowest	37 14 0
Closing	38 4 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Oct. 4.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 97
Copper Sheets	Rs. 89

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Oct. 4.

Pine White Java Sugar per cwt—
October from Bond Rs. 12/2
African from Bond Rs. 10/2
Shipment June Rs. 9/10 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 9/10 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready:—
Ordinary Rs. 14/10 to 15/3
Large grain Rs. 15/4 to 16.
Tone:—Steady

CURED!

FRUTICO EYE DROPS

- REFRESHES the eyes.
- IMPROVES the sight.
- CURES red, tired, watering eyes.

Highly commended by Eye Specialists.

Rs. 2-2 per bottle
V.P.P. As. 4 extra from
P.O. Box 543, BOMBAY.

"As a reliever of fatigue to the aching and tired eyes 'Frutico Eye Drops' stands unrivalled."

Dr. A. S. I., Trivandrum

"Frutico Eye Drops' is not only giving relief to my eyes, but great relief to my severe headaches

Mrs. S. S. LOBO, Bargaon.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction Sandhurst Road Opp Central Bank, Bombay 4

ROVERS' CUP

Reflections On The Premier Soccer Tournament Of Western India

By J. C. MAITRA

The forty-fourth session of the premier Soccer Tournament of Western India, the Rovers' Cup was concluded last week. It was without doubt a successful session from all points of view. But I cannot classify it with some of the best seen before. However, about that later on. The chief thing for which we have to be thankful was the glorious weather conditions throughout the season except for one day. It was a wise decision on the part of the W.I.F.A. Committee to put back the dates for a couple of weeks or so. It would certainly pay them to do so. Of course, the monsoon was weak this year. So it did not matter very much when we held it this season. But the same can not be said of every year when the rainfall is abundant. The wisest course is to stage it when the greatest force of it is generally worn off.

INITIAL DISAPPOINTMENTS

The Tournament attracted 29 entries, as many as thirteen of them were from up-country. Two of the latter cried off, which undoubtedly left the competition poorer. It was hoped that the K.O.S.B. who were runners-up in the I.F.A. Shield recently, would make a bold bid to wrest the Rovers' Cup from the Mohamedan Sporting, their erstwhile rivals at Calcutta. They disappointed every body by their absence. The Hyderabad Police is also a good side who could not make the journey to Bombay. It would have been easy for the W.I.F.A. to increase the number of up-country teams to any length. On account of the financial assistance offered by them, many people seem to be anxious to take a holiday in Bombay at their expense!

HOLIDAY AT BOMBAY'S EXPENSE

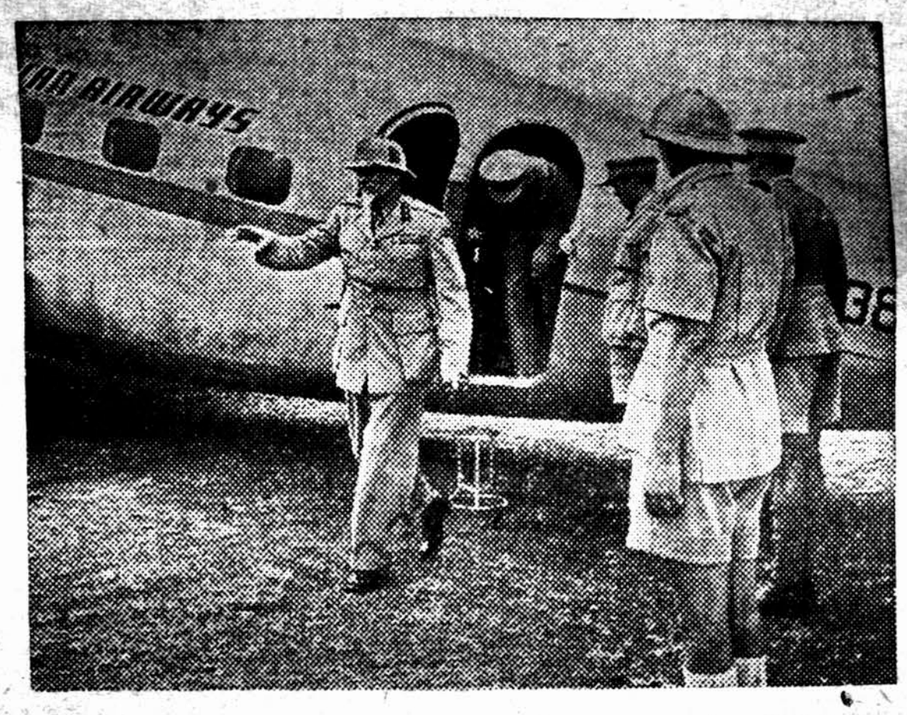
Most of the teams who paid us a visit proved this contention. For instance, I cannot for the life of me understand why three teams came down all the way from Peshawar to be slaughtered in the preliminary rounds—two of them by our local sides. If they had combined into one they might have made quite a decent show. The W.I.F.A. will have to consider this point carefully next year before they accept entries from such clubs. The Mohamedan Sporting from Quetta was another "dud" side. But I admire the "guts" of the Rajputana Association to send a team of "rabbits" all the way from Ajmere! Nobody would have grudged it had they footed the bill themselves. But as it happened, the W.I.F.A. had to entertain them at the expense of Bombay. Another club which failed to create a favourable impression was the Minerva Club from Madras. It seems that soccer has not made as much progress in the Southern Presidency as it has in the Mysore State, or Bangalore.

BANGALORE'S WEAKNESS

Only three or four of the visiting teams made their mark in the tournament and they are the Mohamedan Sporting and East Bengal from Calcutta, Delhi F.A. XI and Bangalore Sporting. The last-named were a little unfortunate in that they had a rainy day on which to play. But there can be little excuse for a team which wishes to participate in first class football and does not know how to play in boots. I am never tired by telling every aspirant to high honours in Indian and international football that he must try to attain equal efficiency with boots as with bare feet. Most of the prominent teams in Calcutta and elsewhere have followed this dual method of play with considerable success. The players in Bombay and South India must adopt it also with a view to gain equal advantage with the booted teams.

UNEXPECTED SUCCESS

It must be a matter of extreme gratification to the Welch Regiment that they succeeded in winning the Cup when they were least expected. Their performances this season have not been very convincing. They lost the League Championship to the Y.M.C.A. and in the I.F.A. Shield at Calcutta they were defeated by the "Kosbies" who were conquered by the Mohamedan Sporting in the final. In the Rovers' Cup itself they had a very narrow victory over the B.E.S.T. although they vanquished the Mohamedan Sporting from Quetta by the substantial margin of four goals to nil. It was generally expected that they would go down to East Bengal who had by this time created a great impression on the critics by their splendid displays against the Royal Navy, who had recently won the Hinrichs Memorial Shield, and the Delhi F.A. XI.



General Smuts walks away from the aircraft in which he had flown to Kenya. Accompanied by General Sir Pierre Van Rynveld, he was paying a visit to the British African colony.

UNLUCKY EAST BENGAL

The Bengalis had all the conditions in their favour and, true to expectations, they held the whip hand till the last minute of the initial moiety when a "suicide" goal by Sen, the visiting left half turned the scale of fortune in favour of the soldiers. This youngster was so upset by the mishap that he could do nothing right for the rest of the game. With a flank left open to uninterrupted invasion, the Welshmen exploited the opportunity to the utmost. Still the Bengalis fought hard to the last. If their centre-forward Somana, was a little more helpful and used his scoring opportunities, the contest might have told a different tale. But a third goal scored by Stone after Thomas had pushed away Das Gupta, sealed the fate of East Bengal. It was indeed a lucky victory for the Welsh and a sheer piece of bad luck on the part of the Bengalis!

WILTSHIRE FORTUNATE

I cannot, however, say the same thing about their success against the Mohamedan Sporting in the final. It is true they had experienced a certain amount of difficulty in getting rid of the Wiltshire Regiment in the penultimate round. But I attribute the indecisive result in their first meeting to over-confidence. The replay exposed the weakness of the visiting side and the commanding superiority of the local team conclusively. I am definitely of the opinion that if the Wiltshires had met either the Y.M.C.A. or B.E.S.T. —let alone Delhi or East Bengal— they would never have reached the final stage of the tournament. However that may be, the Wiltshires were disposed of in one of the poorest semi-finals ever seen in this competition. They were really lucky to carry away the Gossage Cup, presented to the winntrs of the losing semi-finalists.

CAUSE OF MOHAMEDAN'S DOWNFALL

The Welch Regiment had gained tremendously in their courage and determination by their success against East Bengal. The Mohamedan Sporting, on the other hand, rested on their past laurels—confident of a comfortable victory as they had gained twice before—in the Rovers' Cup and Durand Tournament last year. Championships in the Calcutta League and I. F. A. Shield had raised their stock still higher. It was rather unfortunate that they had very easy rounds to go through till the final. If they were called upon to face the Y. M. C. A. in the penultimate round instead of the W.I.A.A., they might have been extended to a great extent which would have put them on their guard. But the League Champions lost unaccountably to the Automobile men in the quarter-finals and missed the opportunity of measuring strength with the Calcutta Champions. Who knows they might have turned the tables against their redoubtable opponents as they had done against the famous Mohun Bagan last year?

COMPLETELY OUTPLAYED

However that was not to be with the W. I. A. A. staff falling an easy prey to the holders, and Peshawar Cantonment Gymkhana and Apollo Rainbow before them the confidence of the Mohamedans was never shaken. On the other hand, they had developed a poor opinion of all their rivals and a deep faith on their own invincibility. The game had a sad tale to tell when the final match was staged. The Infantrymen played with such vigour and alacrity that the Mohamedans were completely outplayed and outmanoeuvred. Their forwards were never allowed to settle down. They moved about aimlessly to the utter disgust of their supporters. It would be invidious to pick out any of the soldiers for high encomium. They played admirably to a man, but for which the Welshmen could never have succeeded.

GREATEST CREDIT TO WELSHMEN

The Mohamedans were well and truly beaten. There is not the least doubt about it. But I must repeat that they did not play half as well as they generally do against military sides on a dry ground. Perhaps they were not allowed to do so by their antagonists who played like an inspired team throughout. The largest measure of Credit is due to the Welshmen for recording magnificent victories against two Indian sides who may be said to be on the top of Indian football to-day. They have every reason to be proud of these achievements. The merit of it is further enhanced by the fact that they beat the Indians with all the conditions in the latter's favour. If people call the Welch the best team in India at present, they are not far wrong.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT

One incident which took place in the final has been left unnoticed by the press. I do not know why. I refer to the behaviour of Serajuddin, the Mahomedan fullback. I have known this player to be very cool and level-headed. Somehow or other, he lost his temper to such an extent that he made a mad rush for the referee towards the close of the contest. It was with considerable difficulty his colleagues managed to hold him in check. I shudder to imagine the consequences of a free fight between him and the referee, H. C. Swallow. Swallow did not dare even to caution the player in question! A mead of praise is due to these Mohamedan players who saved the situation. But a warning to the offending player is certainly called for.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL TEAMS

It is a matter of keen satisfaction to the local supporters of football that, in addition to the Welch, we had three teams in the quarter-finals. If the Y. M. C. A. and the W.I.A.A. had not met each other, we might have more than two teams in the semi-finals. However, it is exceedingly gratifying to see that Bombay teams are making their presence severely felt by the up-country invaders. The W. I. F. A. will have seriously to consider the question of permitting some of our leading Indian teams to participate in the up-country tournaments in the near future. Experience abroad alone can raise their standard to the highest level. I have no doubt that the Y. M. C. A., W. I. A. A. and B. E. S. T. would have performed still better had they the experience which some of their opponents had brought with them.

PROFESSOR A. R. WADIA HONOURED

At the Dassera Durbar this year His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore conferred upon Professor A. R. Wadia, of Mysore University, the title of "Rajeswasakta" in recognition of his valuable services to the State in the field of education and other aspects.

The news has evoked considerable enthusiasm and satisfaction in the large circle of friends of the Professor.

Prof. Wadia is the first Parsee to receive this title from the young ruler of Mysore.

GLAMOUR

When a felon's not engaged in his employment,
Or maturing his felonous little plans,
His capacity for innocent enjoyment
Is just as great as any honest man's
When the enterprising burglar's not a-burgling,
When the cutthroat isn't occupied with crime,
He loves to hear the little brook a-gurgling
And listen to the merry village chime.

G. and S.

It Must Be Love

I've been trying to get my editor to let me write my opinion of the young woman, who, awakened by a burglar tickling her toes, cajoled him into a statement of his bank account and a proposal of marriage. And when he left decorously, phoning her next day (at her suggestion) for a date... she made one and kept it...accompanied by a detective who took the wistful felon where they keep all the yeggs in one basket.

But my boss says nothing doing .....so I shall refrain from mentioning how I intended to use the phrase "noblesse oblige" in connection with that story...but will go on to the subject of this piece which is "Why Can't a Lady Be a Gentleman in Her Love Life?"

Because, while it is indubitably so that men often kiss and run away.....women also kiss but frequently remain to scratch and claw and kick and fight, weep and storm, betray and bite...and despite the fact that I think my sex the salt of the earth...I'd like to know what pleasure they get in letting down a gent who expresses a gentle sentiment toward them, whether that emotion stays put—or not. In my opinion (and if I'm wrong, you tell me) romance in any form and from any source, deserves respect...and I think it should be axiomatic among women that if a man divests himself of a tender phrase.

Forgiveness

I am also curious to know why it is that men are so much more tender and forgiving to erring Eves than women are to abandoned Adams? I recently read a story in the Saturday Evening Post in which a woman actually enjoyed seeing her husband torn to itty bittsy bits by an army of baboons...just so she wouldn't have to live with a man she had learned was a murderer...despite the fact that he was very good to her. And certainly, while it was within the lady's moral rights to object to consorting with a gent who had shot her brother...I still don't think she needed to gloat over his shredded torso.

Personally I'm again, people who are agin' something and spend half a day licking their chops over it. Which reminds me of a murderess down at the Ohio Reformatory for Women at Marysville (a spot I used to cover occasionally) whom, humorous Marguerite Reilley, superintendent, once looked me in with, saying, "Regine, if you can take this baby, you can stand anything."

And there I was, closeted with decidedly unglamorous Eva Timmer...as unlovely a lady as any I have ever looked upon, and who was in the jug for the decidedly unglamorous reason of having murdered a gent she was travelling in a caravan with.....and tossing his body (wrapped in a soiled pillow slip) out onto the highway (I have always felt that she might at least have done him up in clean laundry.)

And Mrs. Timmer, suffering from a complete strabismus..... looked at me as straight as her affliction would permit, told me how she had been betrayed by her paramour...and repeated at least 40 times during that half hour nightmare..."And so, I shot him dead"! And every time she'd say it...I'd wince...but I didn't dare move lest she suddenly decide she didn't like the way I arch my eyebrows...and after a while along came Marguerite with a grin and two big police dogs (and I didn't know whom I was gladder to see, Marguerite or the dogs) and I got away and under a shower as soon as I could.

Tough Types

Women are notoriously tough on males who have played with their affections and there have been some historical instances where they carried their resentment beyond the point of unladylikeness ...as in the case of Margaret of Navarre who used to have all of her lovers' hearts embalmed...and carried them around in cute little pockets she had especially made on her dresses for that purpose.

Personally I don't think it adds to a woman's glamour to be vengeful or hard...although it is an interesting statistic that there are twice as many women homicides as men, per prison capita...ladies being very handy at settling their own humiliations. There is a dusky maiden down at Marysville right now, for doing nothing more than carving her sweetheart's heart (but actually) out of his breast as she playfully sat on his lap.

And there is another one sojourning who, when asked by the judge why she had stabbed her husband, replied: "Judge, that man of mine came home and he say to me: 'Becky, what the hell does you mean by serving up a cold dinner? And, judge, I just want you to know I never dishes up a cold dinner. I never was so insulted in all my life. So I got so enthusiastic I took up the ice pick and struck it into him. Judge I wanted him to know he couldn't talk to a lady like that."

Goodbye children, and I do hope you enjoyed your little glamour girl this morning.

(COPYRIGHT)

'The One Man In Her Mind'

BY REGINE.

Dear Regine:

I am in love with a young man of twenty-seven who is always losing his job or getting a new one, and frankly I don't know what to do. I am very ambitious, believing in having the respect of your friends and of the world in general. As much as I love him I find it hard to reconcile myself to being satisfied with just him and to have the world cold to us both. I like softly-decorated rooms and thin teacups and gleaming silver and friendly conversation. But there is something about this man that pulls me to him . . . and I find myself growing deeper in love every day. You probably think it is only passion, and perhaps it is. But whatever it may seem to be he's the one man in the world who can make my heart beat faster. And when I see the light in his eyes I feel as though I could walk the desert barefooted just to be with him.

I have talked to him about his lack of progress and his apparent disinclination to stick to anything for long, but he only laughs and says he is enjoying his life. And that if I don't like it . . . well I know what I can do. Am I doomed to a life of misery if I marry him? I intend to keep on working.

EVE

* * *

Well, Eve . . . you certainly named yourself rightly. Eve ate the forbidden apple too, after having been warned . . . and went out to suffer and bring forth children in travail. You are certainly headed for the same trail if you continue to see this man.

The man, even if you love him, does not love you. Because if he did he would bend all of his efforts towards pleasing you and direct himself accordingly. If a woman wants to bake a cake she adjusts her oven, sees to it that she has the requisite flour, butter, milk, eggs and baking powder, rolls up her sleeves and bakes the cake.

You are up against a snag because your young man does not have a goal, or if he has, it is not the same goal to which you aspire. You can always tell a man's goal by watching in which direction he is heading.

Even the unlucky man or the unemployed can so devote his time as to make him ready for his mark when he is in position to achieve it.

Obviously there is some reason why this young man does not actually want to marry you. Therefore, he is subconsciously seeking to unseat your love for him so that you will walk out of the situation and save him the trouble of doing it.

Unless you can help him discover in what way some women let him down . . . (perhaps his own mother in his early childhood) you may never know just why he is psychically unwilling to chance his life with another woman . . . and why he has deliberately willed to fail so that he need not marry.

The fact that he has been attentive to you proves he was normally attracted to you. And if he is intelligent enough and eager to learn why he is headed for bachelorhood, perhaps you can impress him with what I have set forth in this letter.

Be sweet and tender to him, but try to show him gently just where the trouble lies. Of course you may lose him entirely. Many a man does not like to be told the truth. Especially if he is the kind of man who always wants to be best.

But if he is, you have no recourse but to try to forget him and find a man without these strange complexities.

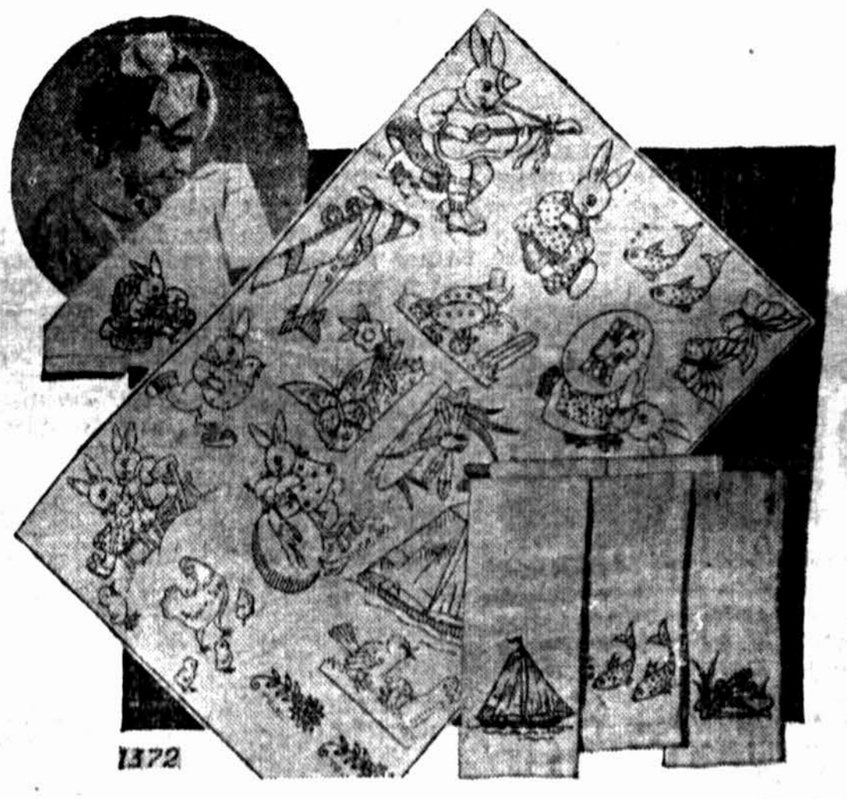
And try to put him out of your mind. I put this last because I understand so well how you feel even as Edna St. Vincent Millay did when she wrote:

"I know a man that's a better man, and twenty men as kind,
And who are you that you should be,
The one man in my mind?"

(COPYRIGHT.)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

SURPRISE THE KIDDIES



The gang's all here—Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit, Robin Redbreast, the little fishes, Mrs. Ladybird, Chicken Licken and many others to delight the youngsters. Embroider these amusing designs on towels, children's clothes, crib covers, or even as little pictures about a child's room. They're cheerful and imaginative.

(Copyright.)

Wake up your Beauty

Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Japan's Place In Asia

A New Era Will Dawn If She Co-operates With Her Sister Nations In The East

By P. G. RAO

Early in this century the people of India viewed with great satisfaction and happy feeling the growing political strength of Japan which was already trying to adopt all measures to industrialise the country and bring itself in line with those of the western countries. It had no doubt succeeded in a large measure and India in common and with many Asiatic countries felt thrilled at every success of Japan.

Japan had escaped the unhappy fate that had followed many countries of the continent of Asia, and not only was Japan a free, independent State but she was marching to her destined place of rank among the great industrial countries of the world. The whole of Asia took pride in Japanese achievements, and looked for the day when they too would be free masters in their own homes.

Yellow Danger

The growth of Japan, however, from mediaevalism to modern industrialism has been interpreted as a great danger and a calamity to the world Japanese industries and their capture of the world market have been creating fear and suspicion in the minds of the western industrialists and capitalists. Authors came into existence who freely circulated through their books the theory of 'The Rising Tide of Colour.' 'Yellow Danger' was for some years the most discussed topic Yes, if the countries of Asia realised their political strength as Japan has hers and if each country developed to her full stature of political and industrial consciousness, the strength of Asia would be gigantic

As one traces the history of the world's past, it strikes a contemplative student how Asia which at one time sent her armies marching on the plains of Europe should now be at the heels of foreign Imperialist Powers. The scales have no doubt been turned, for the story of Humanity seems to be the story of either Asia ruling Europe or Europe ruling Asia. The present period in human history seems to be one of the great moments which will upset the old order of things.

Humanity in all countries despite many handicaps has come to love, liberty and freedom and each country is trying to develop along her own natural path of progress. This is no exception even among the peoples of the continent of Asia, despite the so-called backwardness of the people. The instance of Japan which makes possible independent growth into a healthy, strong and happy nationhood shows the possibilities for a country like India to be transformed into a progressive state.

Cohesion Of Culture

Whatever arguments be advanced to refute the statement it is more true to say that cultural, and religious history of India, Japan and China are closely interwoven.

There is an unmistakable thread of unity that underlies the thought and spiritual aspirations of these peoples. In fact, when we go into a deep study of the life, habits and thoughts of the people of Burma, Siam, Annam, Cambodia, Java and the Dutch East Indies, and even many small islands of the vast continent of Asia, we will find that there is cohesion of culture among them built in the glorious days of the past, and which if revived will once again resuscitate the down-trodden peoples of Asia.

Japan and China despite their present differences which have to no small extent been accentuated bringing about the present fracas among them, may make up their differences (as sooner or later they must), as racially and historically there are many things in common between them than any other two peoples. A close collaboration between Japan and China will open a new chapter of Peace and Prosperity unknown in their history. If one were to ask a straight question what are the actual differences between Japan and China that have recently exploded into the unhappy incidents, there is no better answer than to point out to a parallel in India, the Hindu-Moslem problem. For one realises on close examination that the Hindus and the Moslems have lived happily together in the past and would yet in the future, once they forgot the distrust between themselves. There are more imaginary differences which conveniently have been played upon by strangers who exploit the ensuing situations.

The real birth and regeneration of Asia will come only when India, China and Japan will have learnt to work together in harmony.

(—"The Journalist").

Dr. Patterson's

FEMALE PILLS

(OAKAY Brand)

Since 1910, these pills have been successfully used in England and Europe by millions of women for menstrual IRREGULARITIES and DELAYS and for RE-STARTING ABSENT PERIODS Safe effective and quick in action they give results in 3 to 7 days.

Sold in three strengths at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6 per bottle The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most effective See that you get "OAKAY" Brand pills

Available at all leading chemists or direct (postage free) from GAMBERS AND SON LTD. Bombay 5.

Literature sent postfree

CHEMICALS & CHARACTER

Get Yourself Analysed

To understand the chemical traits that make or break marriages let us consider several couples prominent in American life.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt express the positive, undemonstrative, unyielding characteristics of calcium. Mrs. Roosevelt has the modifying influence of the feminine chemical sulpher. Mr. Roosevelt has a modifying influence of potassium. Their affinity is provided by potassium and sulpher, but calcium is the predominating chemical in both, giving to each independent thought distinctive manners and individual points of view.

Mr. Wendell Willkie expresses the adaptable, democratic, practical qualities of potassium. This is proved by his red-brown complexion, square, muscular build and heavy growth of hair. The potassium man is never bald. Mrs. Willkie expresses the aesthetic feminine characteristics of sulphur with a decidedly strong modifying influence of the chemical hydrogen, with its tendency to induce passive, indulgent, patient attributes.

SULPHUROUS BARRYMORE

Mr. and Mrs. John Barrymore have the explosive, temperamental characteristics of sulpur predominating. It is completely in control of Mr. Barrymore, while Mrs. Barrymore's sulphur is modified by the restlessness of sodium. Sodium in Mrs. Barrymore's make-up refuses to "cater" to Mr. Barrymore's whims. Each should understand and respect the sulphur characteristics in the other; their servants, managers, companions and associates should be of the chemical make-up to supply the "pampering."

The Duke of Windsor has the competent, dependable qualities of calcium with a modification of the recklessness of sodium. The Duchess combines the feminine qualities of sulphur, the courageousness of sodium with the controlled, home-making, refined qualities of nitrogen. Sodium enables each to enjoy horses, dogs and outdoor life together.

That individuals possess chemical affinities for each other which are obvious and recognizable is quite generally acknowledged. The well-padded person, expressing the warm, inert characteristics of carbon, has a placid, tactful, home-loving nature, and is the chemical affinity of the thin bony type of people expressing the enduring, solid characteristics of calcium.

Contraries Meet

Small, wiry people, expressing the courageous, self-reliant qualities of sodium, find their chemical affinities in the types of people who carry the bulk of their weight through the chest and are expressing the adaptable, progressive characteristics of oxygen.

Slender, graceful women with clear skin, springy step and animated personalities, expressing the changeable, spasmodic, explosive characteristics of sulphur, are affinities for the well set-up, muscular types of men whose enthusiastic personalities and lively manners are controlled by the adaptable, genial and social nature of potassium.

Normally, these types of people are attracted to each other because of the chemical complements in their natures. They should be ideally happy.

(Irene Case Namur, in "Successful Living".)

ABYSSINIAN AMAZON

sle's expeditionary force which marched into Abyssinia is one woman. She is Miss Banichyzgu Kidani, a twenty-three-year-old nurse, who was once condemned to death by the Italians.

She disguised herself as a boy to join the expedition.

'I appealed to the Emperor to allow me to accompany his troops as a hospital nurse,' she said, 'but he refused on the ground that the journey would be too severe for a woman.

'So I cut off my hair, disguised myself as a soldier, and marched, until one day the Emperor recognised me and, since it was too late to send me back, allowed me to remain.'

Miss Kidani's father, a colonel in the Emperor's army, was hanged by the Italians in the marketplace at Addis Ababa ten months ago.

Captured in the Abyssinian War, Miss Kidani was imprisoned in Addis Ababa by the Italians, who ordered her execution.

With the aid of an American missionary, she got some medicine which made her so violently ill that the Italian authorities, believing her to be suffering from an infectious and fatal disease, put her in the Abyssinian leper colony.

A Swedish doctor helped her to escape and after many adventures, she reached a Sudanese outpost. In 1939 she returned to Abyssinia to join the rebels.

Returning to the Sudan, she worked as a nurse until the Emperor's arrival at Khartoum from England.—"New Times and Ethiopia News."

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journeys, luck in lotteries, races, etc., lucky number, colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs 3. Weekly Rs. 10. V P P As. 5 State birth details or sex age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam, Tirutani, S India.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic, Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS, (B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

WHY 'PILICON' MUST END YOUR PILES

QUICK RELIEF—"I am glad to say that relief was felt by using your 'Pilicon'"
A. N. B., Delhi.

REPEAT ORDER—"I find 'Pilicon' efficacious.....Send me immediately one tube of the Ointment".
R. B. H. Ratnagiri.

QUITE A MIRACLE—"My wife has been fully cured by your 'Pilicon'. This ointment is a miracle for Piles".
A. H., Karachi.

Because it is the one pile ointment that penetrates the swollen tissues. "Pilicon" contains, among other things, 27% Adeps Lanae Anhyd. which has a peculiar affinity to the natural fat of the skin and is therefore readily absorbed by the tissues. For quick and lasting results "Pilicon" takes a lot of beating.

Rs. 2-4 per tube. Postage extra.

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

Made by: W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Sole Distributors: CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., Karachi.

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR EVERYONE

A Tracing Competition for you this month. You all know how this is done, don't you? Take your pencil and draw a line from No. 1 to No. 2, then from No. 2 to No. 3, and so on, finishing at No. 46. You will then have the picture of . . . . Well, you have to say that, too!

Cut this out, paste it on the back of a post-card, add your full name, address, age, class of studies, school or college, whether boy or girl, and post it to DADA—"Gulistan", KHAR—Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

The competition is open to all boys and girls upto 16 years age. There is no entry fee. Only those enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should also mention their Certificate Number. Several prizes will be awarded. The Judge's decision shall be final.

All Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association) will celebrate their Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Association, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) jointly to-day at Ghatkopar, where all parties are required to arrive by the 3-40 p. m train, latest. Interesting items of programme have been arranged. Shri S. A. Brelvi will preside.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day is our Annual Day!

What shall I offer to you on an auspicious day like this?

My best wishes that you may remain happy throughout the year and always!

Happiness—Happiness and happiness:

Happiness which every one is clamouring for—

Happiness which you have in abundance—

May you retain that happiness with yourselves,

And may you also give a share of it to the world,

For it needs happiness more than ever to-day, this day—

May your happiness help to decrease the worries of the world.

So that the world may after all be happy too,

Having learnt the lesson of Happiness from you:

May thus everyone be happy!

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

Reports of the Annual Day celebrations by all the Branches of the Association will be published next week.

The Inspection Committee, under the guidance of Shri Indra U Vasavada, visited the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari on Saturday, September 20.

Shri Satish Desai, General Secretary, and another worker were invited by the Child Welfare Committee of the Council of Women in India, Bombay Section, on September 22, when they gave a talk on the Balkan-ji-Bari and the Children's work in general, to the Committee members, who showed their willingness to help in the work of the Association.

Preparations are going on for organising the Children's excursion at Manori Island on November 23, and the Children's trip to Sind on December 23.

Many boys and girls have joined Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as Members or Companions: Have You?

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Dr. Annie Besant (left—drawn by Ero. Jayant Pandya) and Mahatma Gandhi (right—drawn by Ero. Dinker Pathak).

Still Some Kindness Left

Most people who drive cars frankly say that anything that gets in their way must look out for itself. They get annoyed to see cyclists and pedestrians in their front, as if the whole "royal" road was exclusively for their use. A man driving in Malad the other day set them a beautiful example.

He was running a huge van on the country road. Suddenly a thrush flew out of the hedge, and, bewildered by the sweeping mass of the huge vehicle, lost its bearings, fluttered down to the road, and was stunned.

The driver stopped his van and picked up the poor, terrified little bird and wondered what to do. A runnel of water gurgled by in the hedge bottom, and he thought that perhaps the thrush might like its head bathed. So he bathed it gently and tenderly.

Then, tearing up some handfuls of grass he made a comfortable little place for the bird by his side in the driver's seat, and went on his way, leaving at least one observer thinking that, after all, there is still a lot of kindness left in the world!

* * *

How Long Do Animals Live?

The biggest creatures do not live the longest. No elephant has been known to live for more than seventy years; eighteen years is its average life.

Some whales, weighing up to ninety tons, live for a hundred years. The hippopotamus and rhinoceros, both huge creatures, live from twenty to thirty five years, bears live for thirty-three years; lions and tigers, seventeen; sea-lions, seventeen; badgers, twelve; foxes, ten.

The raven often lives for a hundred years, and the Egyptian vulture has been known to live for 118 years.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Through these happy children of the Balkan-ji-Bari are conveyed the Annual Day Greetings of the Association to all boys and girls throughout India.

'No Basis For Indo-Aryan Theory'

A New Interpretation Of Ramayana Based On Ceylonese Tradition

A startlingly new interpretation of the great Hindu Epic, the Ramayana of Valmiki, was given by Dr. Daniel John, M B., in the course of two public discourses delivered by him at St. Xavier's College. The following are some of the points made by Dr. John in his lectures:—

The Valmiki Ramayana is an Epic—a record of history—the first of its kind.

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar says in his foreword to the Bhagavata, "Macaulay made fun of the history and geography of the Hindus 'of history abounding with kings thirty feet high and reigns thirty thousand years long, and geography made up of seas of treacle and seas of butter? But no educated Hindu takes these descriptions for history or geography."

What then is the educated Indian's history of India?

We are taught that the original inhabitants of India were the Dravidians and other aboriginal tribes. Indo-Aryans entered India through N. W. passes, conquered these races as depicted in the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata. They sang the Vedic hymns (in India) and wrote the Puranas too. A single missionary—sage Agastya—carried the light of Indo-Aryan civilization to the Dravidians in the South. In other words, the Indian civilization of ancient days was Indo-Aryan Civilization.

WHAT IS VALMIKI'S HISTORY OF INDIA?

The value of the accounts depends on (1) the identification of the places and peoples concerned and (2) what we understand of the descriptions.

The ancients' geography is briefly as follows:—

Triune world:—

Heaven (Surasa), motherland of Suras, Jaffna Peninsula.

Earth, the Sapta Dvipa Prithivi in Sapta Sindhu—7-Isles in the Palk Strait.

Nether Region—Asurastham in Ceylon.

Suvarna Bhumi (Ilam)—Ceylon.

Outer Ocean—Indian Ocean.

Great Dark Land—Bharata (India).

Jambu Dvipa (Nayina Tiru) in the Palk St.

Meru (a fort) and Himavan (Indra's royal city) were in this island.

SUVARNA BHUMI (CEYLON)

Kailasa, Siva's residence, was in the N-W corner where Tirukketisvaram is now (near Mantai and Giants Tank).

Lankapuri, Ravana's City, was on an island off the south coast of Ceylon—now submerged.

These identifications are based on a new interpretation, literal, cogent and consistent, of the Tamil Kandapuranam (770 A.D.) and are fully borne out by the Ramayana.

The most misunderstood of Valmiki's descriptions is Hanuman's journey to Lanka. Valmiki identifies Hanuman with the sailing boat he travelled in and describes a sea voyage. Hanuman's "reflection, as he coursed above, looked like a bark swayed by the breeze." The reflection was of a boat under sail! Sailing from Mahendra (a port near the mouth of the Godavari, Hanuman reached Mainaka (modern Nayina Tiva in the Palk St. This island is also called Naka Tivu). Valmiki describing the sighting of Mainaka gives a most vivid description of the view land presents to a person in an approaching boat.

Departing from Mainaka, Hanuman crossed the sea and reached Surasa (Jaffna Peninsula), after which he crossed the Jaffna Lagoon and reached Sinhika (Ceylon Sinhalam). Arriving at the southern coast of the Island and crossing the sea, he reached Lankapuri, which was on an island—Trikuta.

In this manner, all the accounts are accurate geographically. There is no ground to think that they are not accurate historically. In studying the Epics and Puranas it has to be borne in mind that the mode of expression used by the Sages 4,000 years ago was not the same as ours to-day. They delighted in making pun on words. They used conventional expressions like "Ten", "Hundred" etc. for eternity, indestructibility, etc.

HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE RAMAYANA

Interpretation of Sage Valmiki's work on these lines shows that the kingdoms of Ayodhya and Mithila were founded by colonists from the islands of the Palk Strait. Manu, father of Ikshwaku, the founder of Ayodhya, came by ship. This Manu is the Flood Manu. He is the one associated with Laws. He did not make them, but brought them from his homeland and these were followed by his descendants whose Prajapati he was. Manu's time was 36 generations before Rama, who lived immediately before Noah's Flood. The latter Flood was Circa 2347 as recorded in the Rajavali, a Sinhalese Chronicle, and 2390 as may be calculated from the data in the Bible. Manu's time would, therefore, be about 3350, allowing the very moderate figure of 25 years for a reign. These two floods ought to be our landmarks in Chronology.

The name Ikshwaku is from "ikshu,' sugar-cane the sea of sugar-cane-juice, Ikshurasoda. That is to say Manu came from Salmali, also called Ilava Dvipa "And Sita named one of her sons Ilava, perpetuating this fact."

It is obvious that Mithila was founded by Mithi, son of Nimi. This name is from "Nim," margosa tree. "Nim" is a pun on "Kadamba"", the tree-totem of the kings of the Isles of the Palk St.

Girivraja. Kancamvi, Mahodaya and Dharamranya were founded by the sons of Kusha, who, as his name shows, came from Kusha Dvipa (Kayts in the Palk St.).

These kings of North India were Devas—a race of men whose king bore the throne name of Indra. Devas were also called Nakas, from Nakam Svarga (the home of Devas) —Jaffna Peninsula. Their culture was city-culture, as is obvious from the Ramayana.

Vishwamitra's ancestry is given by Valmiki. He descended from Kusha of Kayts. He, one of the Vedic bards, could not have come from the N. W. of India as the modern interpreters of the Rig-would have us believe!

He addresses the Rivers (Bias and Sutlej at their confluence) in the following words:

"I have attained the most maternal river, we have approached Vipas the broad, the blessed."

He had crossed the Saraswati, the most maternal rivers, before reaching the confluence. Hence he came from the S—E and was proceeding N-W-wards!!

Vishwamitra worshipped Mahadewa (Siva) in Himavati (Indra's city in Nayina Tivu) and came to Sidhacrama to worship Vishnu! Did this Vedic bard worship powers of nature as divine beings in his Vedic Hymns?

Vasistha, Rama's household priest must have worshipped Vishnu and Siva whom Rama worshipped. Could this priest have worshipped powers of nature in his Vedic Hymns? Impossible.

I hold that the interpretation of the Rig as given by modern scholars is a grotesque picture of the religion of the Sages of Ind. The sages worshipped the One Eternal Omnipresent God.

Eka-dasa in Air.

" on Earth

" in the Waters

Means this "Eka" is one "Dasa" is eternal. This Eternal One was everywhere!!

THE LANGUAGE

Valmiki is generally held to have composed the Ramayana in Sanskrit. If this is so, Sanskrit was in India in ante-diluvian days, for Valmiki was a contemporary of Rama and the latter fought Ravana, to whose wickedness popular belief ascribes Noah's Flood that submerged Ravana's Lankapuri!!

Considering various facts I am of the opinion that Sanskrit was but an outgrowth from Tamil the language of the Devas of North Ceylon. Siva, Murugan (Skanda) and Kubera (the lord of riches) were, according to tradition, members of the First Tamil Sangam which had existed, according to tradition, for over 4,000 years before the Noah's Flood which submerged Madura, the seat of Sangam.

THE INDO-ARYAN THEORY

The Indo-Aryan Theory is contradicted by Valmiki's Ramayana. Those who called themselves Aryas were Devas otherwise called Nagas (correctly Nakas)—the despised Dravidas!

Is it conceivable that the Indo-Aryans of the modern scholars—a primitive nomadic pastoral people—who are said to have entered India through the N—W. Passes, conquered the Dravidas whose civilisation was a city culture as knowledged by the scholars themselves, and spread an Aryan civilisation throughout the length and breadth of India? Do you find a parallel in history, tradition, legend or myth?

The Indo-Aryan is a Fiction!!!

The Aryas were "Iyas", and "Iyas" are still extant in their original home of milleniums ago, namely in Svarga (Jaffna Peninsula) and the Sapta Dvipa Prithivi (the 7-Isles of the Palk Strait). They bear the stamp of their antiquity in the modern name 'Muk-Iyas" Muk"-mun-Ancient.

The only kings who styled themselves 'Arya chakravarties" were the Kings of Jaffna.

"CAN anyone tell me what a mandate is?" asked the teacher.

"An appointment with your boy friend," replied Elizabeth.

* * *

AS the car drew up at the cross-roads two hands were thrust out, Mrs. Driver's signalling a turn to the left, Mr. Driver's a turn to the right.

"What do you two want?" said the traffic policeman, strolling up. "A separation?"

* * * *

THE farmer had been complaining that he could find no old clothes to put on the scarecrow.

"Well," said his wife, hopefully, "there's that flashy suit Bill wore at college last year."

"Don't be ridiculous" snorted the farmer. "I want to scare the crows, not make them laugh'.'

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

Ornaments Worth Rs. 50,000/-
Being Given Away

"NATIONAL NEW GOLD", our immortal invention and truly the 8th wonder of the world, no longer requires an introduction. It is already well-known throughout India, and has been unanimously praised by the public and the Press, as being the only one chemical Gold THAT NEVER TARNISHES, and from which most fashionable and delicate ornaments can be prepared.

To popularise further our "NATIONAL NEW GOLD", we have decided to give away, for the time being, a set of samples comprising of 3 tolas of NATIONAL NEW GOLD, 2 pairs of fancy bangles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 2 finger-rings, all of the most attractive designs, along with illustrated catalogue, to those who apply now, before the concession is withdrawn.

NATIONAL NEW GOLD WORKS, Section 247
Post Box No. 126, DELHI.

Famous Prisoners Of War

By VINCENT BROME

This morning a group of Britons will awake in their new home, a fine castle dating back to the Middle Ages, in the Hessian Hills of Germany. The castle has seen a thousand yesterdays of German history, but to-day the towers are patrolled by sentries keeping careful watch on two hundred British prisoners of war. They are commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and some of them have achieved fame in the present war.

BOREDOM MEANS DISASTER.

Here you will find Lieutenant Commander B. J. Dyer, the famous survivor of the armed merchant cruiser "Rawalpindi". Here too is Squadron-Leader S. S. Murray of the R. A. F., now turned prison guide for visitors.

Lipmann, the well-known Australian entertainer, says boredom is their chief trouble. Boredom may lead to brooding and brooding to disaster. So periodically he bursts into an impromptu concert which the men find highly diverting. The Germans are apt to misunderstand his efforts. The first time it happened, for instance, they put him under arrest on the charge of inciting the prisoners to mutiny! Not until a German officer, who spoke English, had himself laughed at one or two of Lipmann's jokes, did they release him.

'Releasing' a man who still remains a prisoner of war may sound paradoxical, but in actual fact well-known prisoners do enjoy a certain amount of freedom normally. In the Hessian castle, for instance, none of the windows are barred, prisoners can stroll in the courtyard and round the tower platforms.

The library here, is surprisingly catholic too. German papers, of course, abound, but they also have old copies of English newspapers and a smattering of English books.

Lt. Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, Lt. Gen. P. Neame and Air Marshal O. T. Boyd are all living in the comfortable Villa Orsini, Sulmona, seventy-five miles east of Rome.

Naturally they are not in high spirits, but they manage to keep depression at bay and have lately taken to bridge and drafts. Mr. Fiske, U. S. Military Attache in Rome, has visited them, and found them in good health.

Lt. Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, is said to have remarked philosophically, "I suppose, in one way or another, we are all prisoners at some time in our life."

Actually, for famous Generals and officers, prison life has many redeeming features. They get paid for instance, at the same rate as German officers of equivalent rank.

P. G. Wodehouse, who has placed himself in such a peculiar position recently, was originally held prisoners in Upper Silesia. He occupied a converted lunatic asylum. Sixty other men shared his dormitory.

Their food was similar to that allowed the average German, and every ten days they got some form of bath. Later the Germans allowed Wodehouse the use of a small private room for writing purposes. It subsequently transpired that this room had once been a padded cell. Nevertheless, Wodehouse wrote thirty thousand words of a new novel there.

Major George Douglass Milne, only son of Field-Marshal Lord Milne, who was previously reported missing, is now a prisoner of war. Sybil Thorndike's son, I understand, has also been captured, and has now undertaken the duties of librarian in a prison camp.

MOTOR-CYCLIST AND MUSICIAN.

Amongst the famous Germans who have fallen into our hands is Hans Schroeder, the ace motor-cyclist who rode in the Isle of Man T. T. races. Flying a M.E. 109 he was shot down by an R.A.F. fighter, and taken into the Mess.

There he was recognised by an officer who had seen him riding in the T. T. races. He acknowledged the recognition reluctantly, but he did not give the Nazi salute. The German guests had made themselves a little unpopular in the Island when they 'heiled Hitler' at the prize giving in 1938. Perhaps Schroeder remembered that.

He used to speak English fairly well, but affected to have forgotten that too. He admitted, however, that the Luftwaffe were not enjoying desert fighting.

Apart from famous submarine aces, several Germans, well-known in their own country, have fallen into our hands. Franz Abaum, the violinist who played for Hitler, is now writing music in an English prison camp, apart from his other duties.

Abaum baled out when his machine went out of control, but his parachute did not open until he was near the ground, and he broke a leg. One of the nurses in his hospital was learning to play the violin, and Abaum not only gave her some helpful hints, but played her instrument at the next hospital concert.

There is some difference of opinion amongst well-known prisoners of war about the treatment meted out to prisoners in this country and in Germany, but our own prisoners in Germany, live for one thing only—the day which will bring us victory and them their release.

SCIENCE NOTES

METALS REGULATE THE PACE OF LIFE!

By G. B. LAL,

International News Service Science Editor

New York, (By Mail).— Discovery of an important clue for the use of metals in building human health, and curing certain diseases, was reported recently by the University of Rochester.

Radium, like copper, produced by atomic bombardment in the famous Cyclotron machine of the University of California, Berkeley, was employed for this study of how metal atoms can regulate the pace of life.

Dr. Lorin J. Mullins, of the University of Rochester, N. Y., and Dr. Daniel Mazia, of the University of Missouri, mixed extremely small amounts of the new radium-like copper in watery solutions.

They immersed some living cells into these solutions. They found that unbelievably small amounts of copper markedly hastened the using up of oxygen by the living cells. That is to say, the pace of life was speeded up.

In scientific language, 64-ten-billion-millionths of a gram of copper in a litre was effective. This means that if there is only one ounce of copper and it is diluted with 1,250,000,000 gallons of water or some other fluid, the effect of copper would still be felt upon the living cells.

The reason for this was, that inside the living cell there is an electrical process for rapidly storing up the atoms of copper taken from outside.

An outstanding example of the vital importance of copper in the body is the part it plays in replenishing red blood cells.

COPPER CURES ANEMIA

The red pigment of the blood cells, vitally necessary for human life, is formed from iron; but unless, some copper also is present in the body the iron alone does not work satisfactorily.

Prof. C. A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin and his Colleagues found that anemia caused by excessive bleeding was cured by daily feeding of dried liver to dogs, and the same result was obtained when 3 parts of copper and 100 parts of iron were fed. But iron alone had had very little regenerative effect.

In growing rats, Drs. S. G. Zondek and G. Bruckmann of Hudassah, Palestine, found that copper aided in growth of the body.

Some copper is necessary to prevent the graying of human hair prematurely.

SOLAR ECLIPSE FAIR AT KURUKSHETRA.
Ministers and Executive officers of the Punjab having a view of the Mela riding on an elephant.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.		Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0	...	Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs 11-0 ... Rs 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local		Mofussil
Rs. 6-0	..	Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months

What Price Beauty!

(Continued from Page 3)

not a question to be asked. I told you to be circumspect.

But you can ask him generally what he thinks of Indian women.

"Oh they are charming" says M. Jacques, "very fine, healthy hair; the cocoanut and other oils do it—though they smell awful. Hair waves stay longer on Indian women's head."

Hindu women with their fine long hair, are "wave-shy". They detest bobs and shingle. Perhaps, even to-day, most of them asso-

It takes hours and hours of a tortuous process to get a 'perm' like this one.

ciate clipping of hair with widowhood and therefore look upon a visit to the hair dresser as inauspicious. May be, a decade hence, they will improve their outlook on hair styles if they visit the Apollo Bunder at least once a week and keep their eyes open.

"Parsees lead in style" says M. Jacques. "The top class read magazines on beauty treatment. Khojas and Muslims of "higher" society also favour hair waves".

Christians, particularly Goanese know quite a deal about hair styles. But they cannot afford the top class saloons. The cheaper ones can be counted by the score in Bombay.

Pathan In A Sari!

Have Indian women a discriminating eye regarding style?

Jacques says they suffer from a complex—a woman wants to imitate her neighbour's style without possessing her neighbour's head.

"What are the hair cutting styles, M. Jacques?"

"The bob; the shingle, which is out of date—excuse me."

There is some one stepping into the saloon. Her hair makes her look like a small-sized, clean-shaven pathan in a sari.

"That is the style known as the page-boy bob", says Jacques when the client has stepped into the adjoining room. Her hair is cut short from the ears and it tapers down to the neck. It comes in a semi-circular halo at the back. The cut lends an air of aggressiveness to the face.

"Recognise that style?", asked Jacques pointing to a chart.

You are in doubt whether it is the head of a woman or man. The back view of the head is a puzzle. It is closely cropped as in the style of men except that the hair at the back is cut in a round or pointed shape or in a V shape.

"Of course, it is a woman's head" says Jacques "it is the shingle which is no more popular even in India."

NOT A STEEL HELMET—but only a hair-drying machine!

There is a long bob and a simple bob. The former covers up the entire length of the head. The simple bob-cut brings the hair up to the tips of the ears. Hair is cut at the back in a straight line horizontally.

Keeping up the hair style involves a visit to the saloon at least once in two months; otherwise the shingle turns into a bob and the bob into long hair. Every visit means Re. 1 to Rs. 4 to the cutter according to the dignity of the saloon.

The high brow saloons have their special styles.

"I have my own high style and the low style" says Jacques "I pick out one after a study of the young lady's features, neck, ears, forehead, eyes, colour of hair, backneck, height, thickness of neck, type of hair....." and so on; he is preparing himself for a long lecture with the enthusiasm of a connoisseur. But I do not think you have any stomach for more details about the hair. So go and have a week's rest before we follow the young lady in quest of beauty to other haunts.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK).

DO YOU KNOW?
1–6,000,000 germs have been found on a single fly.
2–Flies spread disease germs on your food.
3–Typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery are diseases spread by flies.

BEWARE! He carries disease!

Protect your family from filthy flies by spraying Flit. Flit is sure death to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled. Flit spray will not stain.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!

They are often worthless — sometimes even dangerous — and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

Kill flies with FLIT

405

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

DR. GOEBBELS TELLS THE TRUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

This was in August, 1918. Twenty-three years later, in August, 1941, Dr. Goebbels shows the same alarm, and adjures the German people to beware of British poison and not to lose faith in their leader lest they lose the war.

Desperate Attempts

By the end of October, 1918, the German leaders saw that they had lost the war and sued for an armistice. I do not suggest that by the end of October, 1941 Hitler and his fellow rogues will see that they have lost the war or will sue for an armistice.

No such expectations would enter our mind. The German armies are making desperate attempts to break down the resistance of Russia. They have secured a footing on the Black Sea, north-east of Odessa. But they are also preparing for a winter campaign and are trying to equip their troops with the wherewithal to bear the rigours of a Russian winter, which they may begin to feel within month or six weeks.

Yet while they make these efforts Hitler and Goebbels are evidently conscious that the spirit of the German people sorely needs protection against disappointment and despondency. If it were not so, Dr. Goebbels would hardly have announced the death penalty for listening to British broadcasts nor would he have implored the German people not to lose faith in their Fuehrer.

(A B.B.C. BROADCAST)

* * * *

"IT makes modom look ten years younger."

"Good gracious, fancy putting on ten years every time I take my hat off!"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I can't see what the comedian finds so funny in the food shortage."

"Can't you? He hasn't had an egg thrown at him for weeks."

AS Smith and Jones were waiting at the bus stop, a passer-by stopped and asked Jones the time. Jones did not reply.

After the stranger had passed on, Smith asked: "Why didn't you answer him?"

"Well, it's this way" Jones replied. "If I'd told him the time, he might have got chatting. Then we might have had a drink together and in the end I might have asked him home to supper. There he might have met my daughter—and she's a very pretty girl—and they might have fallen in love. Finally they might have got married. And let me tell you, I don't want a fellow for my son-in-law who can't afford to buy a watch."

* * *

AFTER twenty years' absence a man returned to his home town. He discovered only one of the original residents, an old Irishwoman.

"Tell me, Mrs. Daly", he said, "what became of poor little Jimmy McKenna?"

"Poor!" echoed Mrs. Daly. "Poor nothin'. Jimmy had no schoolin', as you may remember, but when he grew up he made a fortune although he couldn't read or write."

"And where is he now?"

"I couldn't say. You see, about two years ago he went down to the pool where some of the boys was swimmin', an it bein' a warm day he took off his clothes an' was drowned."

"Too bad", said the visitor "To think of a boy like that coming to such an end. And he made a fortune you say? Yet he couldn't read or write."

"No", said Mrs Daly. "Nor swim."

* * * *

"COULD you manage to give me a rise of salary, sir? Three other companies are after me."

"What companies?"

"Gas, electricity, and water, sir."

THREE men arrived at the railway station with the intention of catching the last train. As they reached the platform the train began to move out. The men ran for the train, and the guard and a porter bundled two of them into the guard's van.

The third man stood disconsolately on the platform watching it disappear:

"Hard luck, sir," said the porter. "I'm sorry you were unable to get on."

"Yes," replied the man. "My friends will be sorry, too; they were only seeing me off."

* * *

BE a calculating creature,
I don't mind.
Use my friendship where it serves you,
I'm resigned.
Breathe malicious things about me,
I'm your friend;
But say you trust me with your husband
And that's the end!
MAY RICHSTONE
(in the 'Saturday Evening Post')

* * *

THE venerable Scots musician put down his beloved instrument with a sigh.

"I've but one regret", he said. "I canna take my fiddle wi' me when I go".

"After all, that won't matter very much," his visitor consoled him. "You'll have a harp, you know!"

"Aye!" said the old violinist, fiercely; "and wha's gaun tae learn the hairp at my age?"

* * *

IN a country church an absent-minded verger was showing two late strangers into a pew, when the preacher announced his text: "Paul we know, and Apollo we know, but who are these?"

"Just two commercials from the Red Lion, sir," answered the verger.

Auntie: "Gracious Johnny! What will your mother say if she catches you smoking?"

Johnny: "She'll have a fit. They are her cigarettes."

First Caddie (proudly) "Listen to 'im. Ain't 'e wonderful?"

Second Caddie: "Garn! I caddied for a bloke last week wot could say words 'e wouldn't be fit to 'ear."

AS the crowded bus came to a standstill, a stout, middle-aged man descended the stairs carrying a small girl.

Tenderly placing his burden on the kerb, he ascended the stairs again and shortly returned carrying a tiny dog. Placing the dog beside the child, he returned upstairs and again descended bearing a second child, which he stood beside the first. Once more he ascended the stairs and again returned, carrying a third youngster.

These evolutions were eagerly observed by a passenger seated inside the bus who, as father proceeded to dismount with his third offspring, exclaimed: "Lumme, 'e must 'ave a nest up there!"

* * *

SHE came in, with her hat over her eye, her hair ruffled, and lipstick smudged all over her face. She said she'd been out with a Free French soldier.

"What happened-" she was asked.

"Well," she said, "I didn't want him to know that I couldn't understand a word he said ... so I kept nodding my head!"

* * *

A MAN was bragging that he could name any brand of spirit, and an onlooker, taking a flask from his pocket, asked the connoisseur to taste that and tell him what it was.

He did so and promptly spat it out.

"Good Heavens!" he cried. "That's petrol!"

"Yes, I know," came the bland reply. "but what brand?"

* * *

IT has been reported that birthday greeting telegrams are not so popular in Scotland as in England. This may be due to the fact that so many Scots send their birthday greetings by telepathy.

THE police inspector was aware that the village innkeeper was, in sporting parlance, "making a book."

Being too well known himself to lay the offender by the heels, he sent for two detectives from a neighbouring town and explained matters to them.

The detectives visited the inn, and after calling for drinks, inquired the odds for a certain race and were told 5 to 1 bar three.

"Now", they thought gleefully, "we have him".

"What three do you bar?" was the next inquiry.

The innkeeper smiled pleasantly as he answered, "You two an' the inspector."

* * *

OLD Farmer Robinson broke his plough, so he decided to cycle to the next farm and borrow a plough from Farmer Brown.

As he was cycling he started thinking: "I wonder if old Brown will lend me that plough.

Ten minutes later he was thinking "I doubt if old Brown will lend it to me."

As he got near to the neighbouring farm he thought: "I'm sure old Brown won't lend me that plough."

As he knocked at the farmhouse door: "No," he thought, "I'm darn certain he won't lend it to me."

Farmer Brown came to the door, smiled, and asked: "Well, what can I do for you?"

"I just came to say —snorted Robinson—"that you can keep your bloomin' plough!"

* * *

AFTER getting married to his secretary, he remarked: "Well, my dear, I suppose I must get someone to take your place in the office."

"I've been thinking of that," replied the bride; "my cousin is just leaving school."

"What's her name?"

"John Henry Briggs," said the bride, sweetly.

Mr. Henpeck: "I don't wish to interfere with your business, my dear, but what am I doing this evening?"

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

ON this page we reproduce a map which has a historic significance.

Circulated in Germany over three years ago, this Nazi propaganda map revealed Hitler's programme of action. There have been some variations in the time-table as laid down in this map but, on the whole, it is an indication of the coldly methodical system behind Hitler's tactics.

★

Map Of Aggression

It will be noticed, for instance, that Ukraine was to be gobbled up in 1941, according to this map. When the Soviet-Nazi pact was signed, it was thought that Hitler had seriously revised his schedule of action but later events have proved that the Fuehrer is sticking to his original plan.

The bigger map, at the bottom, shows that by 1948 Hitler expects to be the master of entire Europe —including the British isles and even the countries of the Middle East.

In this respect, at least, the Fuehrer must be seriously contemplating a discreet alteration in his Map of Aggression.

★

Topsyturvy Imperialism

According to an American paper, the Union Jack appeared alongside the American and Soviet flags at a recent Communist mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York,—but it was displayed upside down!

★

"For Whom ....."

By the last week's mail arrived a limited number of copies of the year's most-discussed American novel, "For Whom The Bell Tolls", by Ernest Hemingway, the author of "A Farewell to Arms." Local book-lovers had been anxiously awaiting it and the few copies that, after successfully dodging Hitler's U-Boats, at last reached Bombay were quickly sold out.

We have secured a copy and are in the midst of the occasionally quaint and peculiarly Hemingwayesque but throughout powerful and vigorous narrative which runs over 462 pages in very thin type. It is all about the Spanish Civil War in which the author, along with many other American and European intellectuals, fought on the side of the Republicans and no doubt many of the incidents have an autobiographical basis.

★

"...The Bell Tolls!"

Since its first day of publication, "For Whom The Bell Tolls" has elicited praise and provoked controversy. Leading critics on both sides of the Atlantic showered richest encomiums upon the novel which immediately became a best-seller in England as well as in America, three editions being sold out in a single month.

Hollywood could not afford to lose such valuable "property" and producers out-bid one another till Paramount secured the screen rights for 150 thousand dollars!

★

Critic Of Spain: 1941

All, however, was not bouquets and cheques for Author Hemingway. A few brick-bats also! These were hurled at him by his ex-comrades of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, one of the American units which fought for the Republican cause in the Spanish civil war. In an open letter they accused Mr. Hemingway of having slandered the Republican cause "which you yourself honourably sustained both by your writings and by your action."

The truth is that the narrative is presented from the viewpoint of an American who, while fighting for the cause of republican Spain, is yet critical—sometimes, it seems, too severely critical!—of many traits in the Spanish character and impatient with what appears to be slothful and stupid to his American-trained mind.

★

Fighter For Spain: 1938

In this connection, the following extract from an Indian journalist's article on "Authors I Have Met" which appears in the August issue of "Modern Review" will be read with interest:—

"While crossing over from New York to France I met Ernest Hemingway (the author of "Farewell to Arms") in peculiar circumstances. The 82,000-ton steamer, 'Normandie', left New York at a time when the war scare (August, 1938) had just started and many of the passengers had cancelled their passage. Just as we were about to steam out of New York harbour a rumour went round that Ernest Hemingway was on board on his way to rejoin Government forces in Spain and that the Police wanted to arrest him.

"Hemingway, however, kept himself to his cabin and did not show himself until after we had left behind the Statue of Liberty. Next day I and a group of others who were returning to England after the Youth Congress sent a note to Hemingway (who was in First Class) to come down and meet us. That evening he appeared—looking like a fierce army officer, red in face, stout and heavy, far from the general conception of intellectuals.

"Over innumerable drinks he talked to us. But it was significant that he didn't seem to care to talk about literature. His one topic was the war—the war in Spain where he had been fighting, with the International Brigade. With the help of bottles, glasses and ash trays he explained to us at length the exact strategic position of the rival armies in Spain. It was almost pathetic—as well as heroic!—to find this brilliant writer talking about the relative importance of bombers, machine guns and tanks."

★

Murder In The Radio Station!

Have you heard a radio play? If you have, you must have noticed the various "sound effects" employed to lend realism to the drama that is only heard and cannot be seen. Doors opening and closing, a crash, a fight, the purr of a motor-engine or the throbbing of a bomber, gun or revolver fire—all these sounds have to be "manufactured" within the radio studio.

And naturally, not all of them can be real. An American station broadcast an eerie play sometime ago and one of the ghastly sounds heard in it was a man being torn from limb to limb. It was done by slowly tearing a stiff sheet of paper very near the microphone so that the sound became exaggerated and distorted, providing the requisite grim effect.

The current issue of "The Indian Listener" gives away some of these "secrets":—

"A pair of cocoanut shells can be manipulated to give a very good idea of the cloppety-clop of a horse on a hard road. The thrust of a knife into a potato is usually a better method of conveying to listeners the grim idea of a bloody stabbing. Similarly, behind the broadcast version of a fight may be a rubber sponge whacked and punched by the producer. Sometime ago one of our studios improvised the sound of a particularly old and creaky door by getting a 'sarangi' player to produce the imitation on his instrument."

★

"The Court Dancer"

Is "The Court Dancer" the first Indian talkie in the English language?

The producers advertise it as "the first picture to be made completely in India in which Indian artistes talk in English" and the exhibitors call it "the first All-Indian Picture with English Dialogue." Thereby they tacitly recognize and pay a tribute to earlier pioneers in this field.

Years ago we remember seeing a picture "Noor Jehan" made by some Bombay Studio, with dialogues in English. We do not know if actually it was shown in foreign countries.

Then came "Karma", the late Himansu Rai's attempt to put India on the screen map of the world. But a greater part of this film was "shot" and synchronized in England. We are not sure how it was received in America but it took England by storm and earned warm praise from the entire British press. That was seven years ago.

★

Bon Voyage!

And now, duly heralded by a brilliant world-premiere at the Bombay Metro, "The Court Dancer" ('nee' "Raj Nartaki"), sets off on a voyage across the seas. In London and New York, Cincinnati and Toronto, even in Hollywood itself "The Court Dancer" will be seen—and heard. While wishing her bon voyage, we hope her light fantastic toe and tinkling anklets will succeed, where lecturers and writers have failed, in rousing the conscience of the world to an appreciation of India's treasures of culture and art.

★

All Praise For Scissors

To Indians themselves, "The Court Dancer" should provide a final and concrete proof that by merely cutting down, our pictures can be improved beyond recognition. Shorn of the unnecessary songs and comedy of "Raj Nartaki", the English version has immensely gained in dramatic grip and punch. It has become an almost new picture. How we wish all the marathon opuses of the Indian screen could be similarly pruned and scissored!

Jānte Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

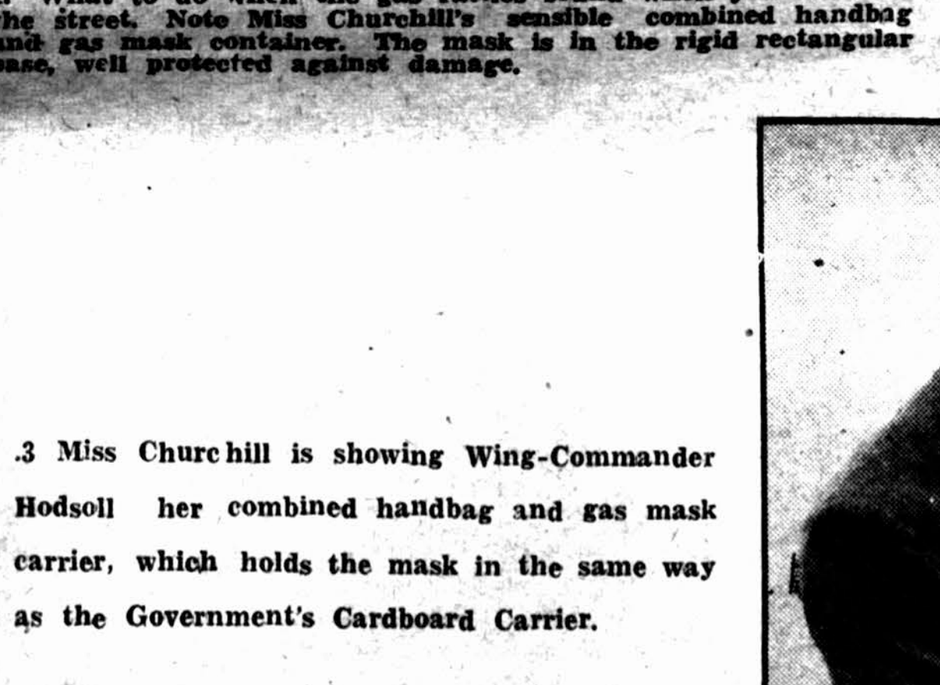
1. *No. If there was no sun, there would be no moonlight, as the moon only reflects the light of the sun.*
2. *None. In TOTAL darkness, it is not possible for any animal to see anything.*
3. *April 21st—when the day and night are equal.*
4. *Sant Kabir.*
5. *The average age of (a) an Indian is 27 years and (b) of an Englishman 62 years.*

Miss Sarah Churchill, the Prime Minister's daughter, in a series of instructional pictures for a Ministry of Home Security Publicity Campaign on Anti-Gas measures.

1. What to do when the gas rattles sound when you are in the street. Note Miss Churchill's sensible combined handbag and gas mask container. The mask is in the rigid rectangular base, well protected against damage.

2. The rattles sound, Miss Churchill gets out her mask immediately. She does not stop to pick up some articles which she has dropped, but gets her mask on without a second's delay.

.3 Miss Churchill is showing Wing-Commander Hodsoll her combined handbag and gas mask carrier, which holds the mask in the same way as the Government's Cardboard Carrier.



THE LAND GIRLS GET BUSY

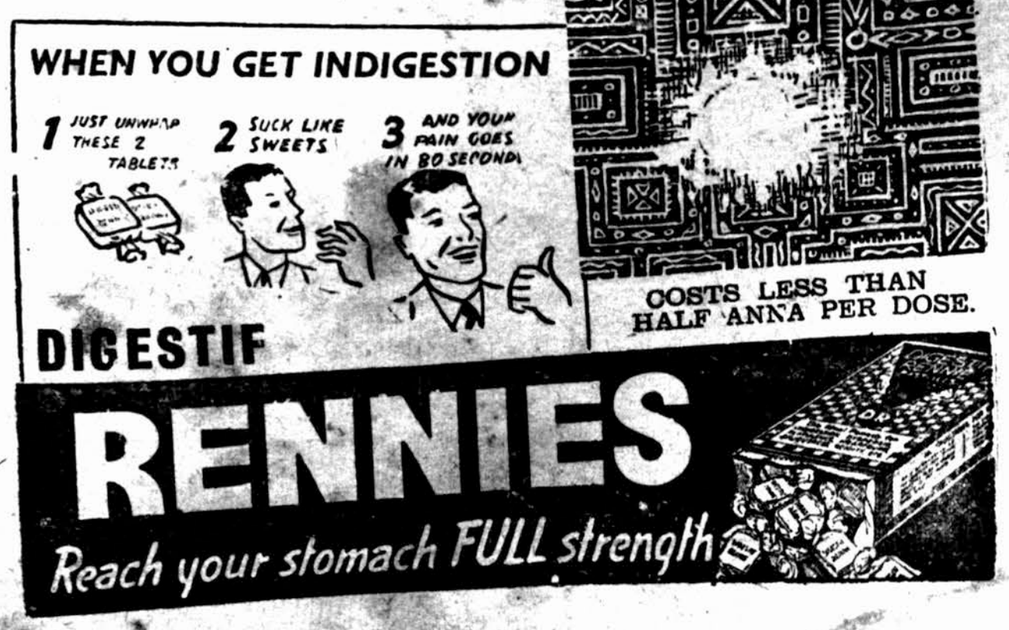
Members of the Women's Land Army gathering marigolds for despatch to market. They are pupils of the Seal-Hayne Agricultural College, near Newton Abbot, Devonshire, where they are being trained to be instructors of agriculture in various parts of the country.

A party of press representatives recently visited a training camp of the Scots Guards where they saw the men at drill and in training. Some of the Guardsmen are seen clearing an obstacle in full kit during a training exercise.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.


WHEN YOU GET INDIGESTION
1 JUST UNWRAP THESE 2 TABLETS
2 SUCK LIKE SWEETS
3 AND YOUR PAIN GOES IN 60 SECONDS
COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANNA PER DOSE.
DIGESTIF
RENNIES
Reach your stomach FULL strength

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.